JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,512—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th Oct.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7599	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5367	R. G. Murray	28th "
		1896.	
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street, House

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 26th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 24th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohammerah and Ghuareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 22nd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 26th October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DON'T NEGLECT
AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,
For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

	A Cylinder	for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

CHINA & GLASSWARE.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
invite attention to the NEW STOCK in this Department.
DINNER SERVICES.
BREAKFAST SERVICES.
TEA SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
A VERY FINE SELECTION OF
WEDGEWOOD WARE SERVICES.
ROCKINGHAM EGG AND HARLEQUIN WARES.
GLASSWARE OF ALL KINDS.
FANCY CHAMBER AND TOILET SETS.
CROCKERY FOR DOMESTIC USE.
FIREPROOF PORCELAIN.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

AVOID SUNSTROKE
"BUY A RELIABLE"
"SUN HAT"
OUR SEASON STOCK has arrived, made by the CELEBRATED MAKERS Hawkes & Co., Ellwood & Sons, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,
BEST MAKES ONLY KEPT AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
MERINO SOCKS.
Rs. 5-0 GENTLEMEN'S TAN MERINO SOCKS, good wearing quality.
Rs. 9-8 TAN MERINO SOCKS, double heels and toes.
Rs. 14-8 TAN MERINO SOCKS, treble spliced heels and toes. This quality we can thoroughly recommend as giving every satisfaction.
Rs. 17-8 TAN MERINO SOCKS, treble spliced heels and toes. Our best make.
Rs. 10-8 STRIPED TAN MERINO SOCKS, serviceable quality.
CASHMERE SOCKS.
This is a comfortable and good wearing durable sock, having treble heels and toes, and the colour perfectly fast.
QUALITY A. In Black, navy and maroon ... ... Rs. 15-8 per dozen.
QUALITY B. In Black and navy ... ... " 22-8 "
QUALITY C. In Fancy Stripes ... ... " 2-8 per pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARS SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE BERKEFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—
INDIAN CIGARS.
JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.
SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

STEEL PIANOS.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,
for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents,
Messrs. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
NEW MILLINERY,
LATEST PARISIAN
NOVELTIES
NOW ON VIEW.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BOMBAY.

KEEP AT BAY
The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.
MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

REMEMBER OUR
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

A REMEDY FAR
AHEAD OF ANY
IMPORTED TONIC.
KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
Price: Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IF YOU HAVE
A Fine Head of Hair
You probably want to keep it,
And we can help you to
Perform that difficult task.
THE DAILY USE OF
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR
DOUCHE
is a precaution against Climatic effects, and it has proved perfectly efficient in many thousands of cases.
TWO SIZES: Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, 1895, for work in Pipe Sewers, Manholes, Automatic flush Tanks and metal Ventshafts in and for a portion of the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. A. JAMES, A. M. INST., C.E.
Acting Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th Oct., 1895.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1895.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Wittoba Ramchundra as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. Manockjal Atmaram Tunkasilly resigned, and to appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of October, 1895, to the 23rd day of October, 1895, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMNADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 5th October, 1895.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1895, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1895.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Manchershaw Bazanjee as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. Manockjal Atmaram Tunkasilly resigned, and to appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of October, 1895, to the 23rd day of October, 1895, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 5th October, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8	„	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0	„	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (48 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, plateware, one sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engravings and pictures, Persian and Brussel's carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of R. C. MCINTYRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak, blackwood, and English-made household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, one American organ with 16 stops, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, Brussel's and other carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of A. E. CLERKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 new English ice-chest.
10 boxes brandy.
10 cases beer.
4 hogsheads claret.
1 microscope in case.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room table ornaments and reclining couches, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, almyra, wardrobe, bedstead, &c.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, on account of different mortgagors.—

Gold and silver hunting and open-faced watches, by J. Jones, Dent, Benson, and others, ladies' silver-watch, gold spectacles, studs and sleeve links, rings, ear drops, watch-chain, ladies' chain, lockets, &c.

On account and at the risk of Dinanath Bashashurnath, Delhi—

D 22 T H M B 104—1 case 16 pieces 48" printed melton.

On account and at the risk of Navrangrai Kaloram, Cawnpore—

C 7 J H M B 121—1 case 21 pieces 48" embossed melton.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built open carriage.
1 handsome strong-built landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHIM AGAR NEAR DHUN MILLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Dolla Cutchra & Co., and on account and at the risk of Lalchan Faezkhan and Abdulla Khan Faezkhan, the heirs and representatives of the late Pathan Faezkhan Natheekhan, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of March, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 24th day of November, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 1,557 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1681 and new Survey No. 1-1823 in the name of the said Faezkhan Natheekhan, together with the messuage or dwelling-house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort in Mahim Agar in the island and sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Streets Nos. 393, 397, and 397A, Ward G, Nos. 3429 and 3433 (2) and bounded on the East by the ground of Minguel DeSa, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the ground of Salvador DeMonte, and on the South partly by the ground of Mooljchund Ruttonjee and partly by the ground of Jeowanjee Manockjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable household furniture and effects of L. A. WATKINS, Esq. (changing his residence), consisting of French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a nearly new cottage pianoforte by S. ROSE and Co., Parian figures, Persian carpets, travelling ice-chest, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebhramjee Hascojee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood dining and drawing-room furniture, designed and executed by Madras carpenters, under the owner's supervision, consisting of drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, mahogany teak and blackwood revolving office tables, handsome single and double bivelled mirror almyras, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs, marble tables, ottomans, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to the Convent School, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., photographic apparatus, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of F. H. ORFORD SHERMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th, and WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Malabar Castle," Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, Deschamp, and McKenzie, also Rutnachurry-made furniture, best electro-plateware by Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelainware, a nearly new walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Frederick Keog, London, in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, valuable oil-paintings, large size marble clock striking hours and half-hours, English ice-box, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese Satsuma flower vases and jars, first-rate table and hanging lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, a large collection of choice plants, &c., the property of the Right Reverend Dr. L. G. MYLNE, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PURBHADEVEE ROAD, LOWER MAHIM.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's order made on the 18th day of April, 1895, in the High Court, in Testamentary Suit No. 4 of 1892, in the matter of the Petition for Probate of the Will of Babool Ramchandra, deceased, Dewoobai alias Chundra-Bhagabai, wife of Bhaskar Wasudeo Patuk, plaintiff, and Hurry Ramchandra, Defendant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the abovenamed plaintiff, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., in the afternoon, the following, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or part, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Purbhadevee Road, Lower Mahim, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,235 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 76 and 78, new No. 3611, old Survey No. 604, and new Survey No. 2-1722, and bounded on the East by the said Purbhadevee Road, on the West by the part of Crushnath Govindji, on the North by the part of Hurry Ramchandra Naik, and on the South by the part of Ambainath Shreecrushna, and which said part with the dwelling-house are registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under G. Ward Nos. 2909 and 2910 and Streets Nos. 374 and 375.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, attorney for the plaintiff, at his office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.

THE public are advised that the THROUGH BOOKING of PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE, and PARCELS which was SUSPENDED owing to the BREAKS on the South-East Line, between MOHOL and GANGAPUR, has been resumed on and from to-day.

All Passengers, Luggage, and Parcels have to cross over in boats the SEENA RIVER between Mohol and Sholapur.

Through booking of Goods Traffic, Live-Stock, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, also Fowls in Baskets, cannot be resumed for the present.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1895.

RE GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT "DIAMOND" GLAZED THREAD.

To,
Messrs. ERMEN and ROBY,
Patricroft, Manchester.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret that in ordering out a case of Glazed Cotton Thread wrapped on cards, bearing the word "Diamond," which is the exclusive Property or Trade Mark of your firm, we have inadvertently infringed your patent rights.

WE UNDERTAKE not to indent for import, or otherwise deal in Thread under the name of "Diamond Thread."

Dated this 20th Day of August, 1895.

Yours faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Bombay.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Bombay, Solicitors for Messrs. Ermen and Roby.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF HARDAS IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

IN this office notice for the SALE of HARDAS for 1895-96, dated 1st October, 1895, for "Rs. 200" in Clause 3, read "Rs. 1,000."

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle,
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 16th October, 1895.

OUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which interest is allowed as under, viz :—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months, 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.

Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 3,923,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
National Spinning and Weaving Company, Medows Street, 3-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Mrs. Fuller on "The Holy Spirit," 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Falls of Invernaid entered and the steamers Drachnofels and Golden Cross left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Fultala and Oriental left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, per extra s. s. Courland, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 19th October, 1895, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 43, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

LECTURE.—Babu Mahendra Nath Bose, missionary of the Brahma Samaj, of Calcutta, will deliver an address in English on "The Message of the Present Age," at 6 p.m., to-day, in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

SUICIDE OF A MUCH MARRIED MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Tukaram Sakaram, a Hindu, residing there. It appears that deceased married a second time while his first wife was living. The two women constantly quarreled with one another which greatly annoyed deceased, who, on Thursday evening, left the house and did not return. On a search being made, his body was recovered from a well on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahadeo Rama, a Hindu mill-hand, aged 40 years. The deceased was addicted to liquor and *ganja*. On Thursday evening he did not return home from his work as usual. The next morning he was found struggling in a drain. He was removed by a police sepoy to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that on falling down he had received a severe wound on his head, from the effects of which he died on Saturday morning. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

A PORTUGUESE ASSAULT CASE.—On Saturday, Inspector Power, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastour, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged Antone Lion De Souza, a Portuguese, with assaulting Duarte de Lima, another Portuguese. It appeared that the parties lived in a room of a chawl at Nagpada. On Friday, at 6-15 p.m., the accused went to remove his goods from the room. The father of the complainant sat to drink with accused, and they quarreled. Complainant went to the rescue of his father, whereupon accused assaulted him with a pen-knife, inflicting a wound on his left forearm. The assailant was fined Rs. 40, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A WITNESS.—Two hawkers, Guni Ahmed and Kasam Jaffer, were charged, on Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour on a public road. The first accused in his defence stated that he was assaulted by the second accused as he refused to go with him to hawk. The first accused called a witness, named Hussein, who corroborated his statement. The magistrate held that the first accused was assaulted by the second, and ordered him to be discharged. The other man was fined Rs. 5. While he was being taken in charge of a police constable to the fine-collector, he assaulted the witness Hussein in the premises of the court for giving evidence against him. Consequently Kasam Jaffer was charged by Constable Brewin with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced the irate prisoner to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. He was also bound over to preserve the peace for six months.

GOA NEWS.—An order has been received from Portugal to proceed with the general election of a deputy in the Portuguese Parliament. The Goa Government has not yet fixed the date. The election will be a mild affair, as the Municipal Corporations of Ilhas and Bardez will support one and the same candidate against Salsette. The register of voters has been greatly reduced by the new electoral law.—The press in Portugal severely criticises the arbitrary action of the Administrator of Ilhas for arresting Rev. Alvares and Commendador Sertorio Coelho, and keeping them in a dirty dungeon for 24 hours.—A ministerial decision has been given to the effect that medical practitioners cannot keep a dispensary, and prescribe at the same time, though they may have a certificate of passing the pharmaceutical examination.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 21st September averaged Rs. 156 as compared with Rs. 100 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the 11 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 70,597 against Rs. 65,115 for a similar period of the previous year.—Captain F. P. Gomes Barbosa, the late Port Officer at Marmagoa, has been transferred to Mozambique, and Captain Edward A. Salter de Souza has been appointed to substitute him.—On the 6th instant Colonel Feiner, the late Commandant of the Infantry Battalion at Goa, left Goa for Portugal. He was highly esteemed and respected by the troop. The incident of the desertion of the troop has given him much pain, and he returns down-hearted. He did much to improve the condition of the soldiers by procuring them cheap rice and firewood.—News has been received of the death, on the 18th instant, of the Very Rev. Canon Fialho, the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Goa. The Rev. gentleman was about 50 years of age, and occupied the post of Vicar at Dabul, Vicar-General of Ghats, and lastly the Vicar-Generalship at Goa. He has been suffering for some time, but a fatal termination was not expected so soon. He was an intelligent priest, and his death is regretted greatly by a large circle of friends, who knew him personally, either in his private or official capacity.

THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since it is under the authority of the Governor of Bombay to reverse the sentence that has been passed by the Sessions Court, I believe his Excellency will show some kind of charitable disposition towards a helpless being, who has undergone the last sentence of the law. I refer to the condemned man Fonseca. There is no circumstantial evidence against him to show that the crime has been committed by him, except that of Mrs. Duarte, who has been plunged in grief since the death of her husband, and by whose death she has lost all her future hopes. It is impossible for such a lady to give correct evidence in the open court. I hope his Excellency will lay stress upon this point, and will be good enough to pass a sentence that of transportation for life. His Excellency not only will do an act of mercy, but will also enter into the feelings of the public at large.—Yours, &c.,

A SYMPATHISER.

THE MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the enthusiastic response which has been made to our offer of a football cup, to be competed for by military teams, for some years past, we have decided, from this coming cold season—instead of presenting a cup worth two or three hundred rupees to be won outright—to offer a "Challenge Cup," worth between fifteen hundred and two thousand rupees. The cup is now in course of manufacture by the well-known goldsmiths, Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, of Calcutta, and from the design that has reached us, it will, we venture to hope, be worthy of the keen competition to which we trust it will give rise.

As in the case of other "Challenge Trophies," it will be necessary for

THE MURRAY FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP

to be won by a regiment or battery for three years, consecutively, before it becomes the absolute property of the holders. In addition to the challenge cup we propose to give, every year, a purse, containing Rs. 110, for the winning team, and one of Rs. 55 for the second best team.

The conditions in other respects will be the same as heretofore. The competition will be under the Association Rules of Football, and will be open to teams from any regiment or battery in India, entrance free. The details of the tournament will, we hope, be undertaken, as heretofore, by a committee of officers, to be appointed by the General Officer Commanding the Oudh Division, and, in all probability, it will be arranged for the final ties to be played off in Lucknow, during the Civil Service Cup Meeting in February.

We hope that our converting the prizes into a challenge trophy, and that the innovation of presenting money prizes to the winning team and the "runners-up," will meet with approval.—Yours, &c.,

MURRAY & CO.

NASSIK GOLF LINKS.

WRITING to an up-country paper "Bulger" who evidently thinks he ought to have won something but did not, says:—The new tournament round should be kept for tournament play and not used in practice by local members. There is no objection to the same *greens* being used, but the teeing grounds and order of play should be changed.

It is imperatively necessary that in future players at the annual meeting should be guaranteed decent house-room and eatable food. It surely cannot be necessary, even in a station so small as Nassik, to cram eleven full-grown white men into one small house, and feed them on goat, bad butter, rancid *ghee* and tinned milk. I interviewed one of the Chitral prisoners on his way home. From what he told me, he was during his time of incarceration sumptuously regaled and luxuriously lodged, compared to the Nassik golfers; whilst the latter got no D. S. O.'s to compensate for the hardships they endured.

Let the principal events be played off in the afternoon, instead of devoting the best time of day for golf to bumblepuppy competitions. Should the entries be too numerous to admit of this, let a start be made at 8-30 or 9 a. m. It is quite cool enough at Nassik in September for any one but an invalid to play at any hour of the day. The scores for the first hole are an incontrovertible proof of the impossiblity of any ordinary man playing up to his form when dragged out of bed at half-past six on a damp morning. A fairly long and tolerably straight drive, and a good full cleek or brattey shot will put one's ball on what I have already described as the best green I have ever seen in India. In spite of this, during the whole of the competitions—some 200 rounds in all—the hole was only done five times in "four;" whilst the average was about seven strokes!

Let one stroke a whole be the limit of the handicap at the meeting. And let partners be drawn for in two, or, if possible in three, classes. It is very trying for the scratch man to have to stand and wait whilst his twenty-four stroke partner plays the two—possibly the three or four—more to him all round the course, and it must be most painful for the limit man to have his night's rest disturbed by the thought that whoever has drawn him for next day is in all probability praying devoutly for his decease or severe illness before the morning. It is, moreover, not in accordance with the fitness of things that an individual who is a rank duffer at golf—or any other game—should be given a chance of winning a handsome trophy which he can show as a proof of his prowess thereat. Whatever may be done with the entrance money in a handicap, cups and other *objets d'art* should be safe from the clutch of the twenty-stroke stiff'un.

Let more trubie be bestowed upon the care of the grass on the greens. On many of these little tufts of stiff *kariyali* are allowed to remain. There is no necessity for this, as good grass is obtainable at almost any damp spot on the *maidan* and the seed of English lawn grass can be got from any decent seedsman. The present idea of the Nassik groundmen is to slosh water over the greens when they get dry and then plaster the grass down with the heaviest roller they can lay hands on. This makes the greens heavy at first and afterwards very keen. A third stage is entred upon when the sun comes out and dries the grass, which then sits up straight on end ("like a cobra," as one gentleman observed). The consequence is that the greens vary in keenness almost every round and the player "dunno where'e are."

Let the approaches—at any rate in a direct line from the tee—be mown. As they were this year, the ball was generally "held" by stiff grass in the approach, instead of running properly up to the green; the player having to play his "steal up" partly through this stiff holding grass and partly over a keen green. On remonstrating about the woolliness of the approaches, I was informed that the mowing machines were out of order, and that as their repair was estimated at Rs. 100 it had to be abandoned. Surely if the Royal Western India Gold Club cannot afford to pay Rs. 100 to make its links fit to play on at its annual meeting it must be in a bad way!

Let there be some variation of the eternal medal play. For goodness' sake let us have some hole matches, Bogie competitions, or other contests in which bad luck at one hole will not practically deprive a player of all chance of a prize and of all interest in the round!

Let the club give a prize for the four-somes. Last year the scratch four-somes failed to fill. This year only five couples entered; and the contest, which at Nagpur, where a handsome prize was always given to the winners, was always one of the most exciting matches of the week, aroused but little interest and attracted no "gallery." I would suggest that each member of the committee be invited, a clear two months before next year's meeting takes place, to notify in writing to the Honorary Secretary any reforms and suggestions which may occur to him, that their opinions be forwarded to the President when collected, and that the prospectus for 1896 be, with his approval, modelled upon the lines approved by the majority of the Committee.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

LIEUTENANT ST. S. C. WARDEN, Marine Survey, and Lieutenant T. S. L. de Berry have been promoted to Commanders, 3rd Grade, from 20th June, 1895. Sub-Lieutenant D. H. Gibson, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, promoted to Lieutenant from 20th June, 1895. Commander W. Chandler, R.I.M., promoted to Commander, 2nd Grade, from 15th August, 1895. Lieutenant G. J. Baugh, R. I. M. S. Irrawady, promoted to Commander, 3rd Grade, from 15th August, 1895. Sub-Lieutenant M. W. Farell, R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, promoted to Lieutenant from 15th August, 1895. October 10—Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon, commanding R. I. M. S. Mayo, has been transferred to R. I. M. S. Clive; and Commander T. A. L. de Berry, R. I. M. S. Clive, transferred to R. I. M. S. Mayo.

THE MARINE SURVEY.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, under the command of Captain C. F. Oldham, R. N., sailed on Saturday for Karachi, to complete the survey of the mouth of the River Indus, after which she will proceed to Jask, in the Persian Gulf, on similar work. The Investigator is expected to return to Bombay in February next, when the eastern part of the Bombay harbour will be surveyed.

The R. I. M. steamer Nowcoury, in command of Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp, also sailed on Saturday for Karachi.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day (Monday), at 11 a.m., per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, Captain A. Fellner:—

FOR COLOMBO.

Abdulrahman, Mr A L — Moore, Surg-Capt G A
Fernandez, Mr P — Wilson, Major and Mrs G T
Rustomjee, Mr R N

FOR SINGAPORE.

Ferry, Mrs V — Roland, Mr
Gschwind, Mr W

FOR KOBE—Brenner, Mr C.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 18th October, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 12th October 1895	10,033,200
Balance to be remitted from 13th October 1895 to 31st March 1896	6,961,800

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 9th October are as follows:—

In the month of August 1895.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	71,81,529	58,44,001	66,25,530
Exports	42,50,051	20,89,432	63,39,484
Net Imports	−34,68,525	37,54,569	2,86,046

To the end of the month of August 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,15,77,293	2,94,88,999	5,10,66,292
Exports	1,33,39,501	74,30,301	2,07,70,310
Net imports	82,37,781	2,20,58,198	3,02,95,982

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August 1895	1,709	41,177	42,886
To the end of the month of August 1895, (Progressive)	22,981	13,82,015	14,04,99

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August 1895	.....	.....	.....
To the end of the month of August 1895 (Progressive)	.....	15,56,320	15,56,320

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th instant, when there ever present: His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P C, G M S I, G M I E, LL. D., presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G C I E, K C B, V C; the Hon'ble Sir A E Miller, K C S I, Q C; the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir H Brackenbury, K C B, R A; the Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K C S I; the Hon'ble Sir A. Mackenzie, K C S I; the Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C S I; and the Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, C S I, M D.

CROWN GRANTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to explain the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, so far as relates to grants from the Crown be taken into consideration. He said:—"On the last occasion I stated that I did not think it would probably be necessary to send the Bill to a Select Committee, and that unless there were some special reasons I thought it might be passed without going through such a formality. I have since seen Sir Griffith Evans and spoken to him on the subject, and with his concurrence I have now to propose a few amendments which will be the only points in connection with the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said:—"As I have just explained, I have one or two small amendments to make. The first is an addition to the title of the Bill. It was pointed out in one of the papers that whereas the title only referred to the Transfer of Property Act, the substantive provisions of the Bill went further and dealt with Crown grants generally and got rid of a possible restriction on the part of the common law on the power of the Crown to create new estates. Accordingly I wish to propose to add to the title the words 'and to remove certain doubts as to the powers of the Crown in relation to such grants.' That will show that the Bill is not confined to the Transfer of Property Act but relates to all Crown grants, and deals with certain limitations supposed to be imposed otherwise than by that Act.

"Then, as incidental to that, in the preamble to the Bill it is desirable, after '1882,' that the following words be added:—'And as to the power of the Crown to impose limitations and restrictions upon grants and other transfers of land made by it or under its authority.' That is merely a similar amendment to carry out the proposed alteration in the title.

"Then I thought it better, on consideration, for the purpose of emphasising that this is a general Bill and not merely confined to the Transfer of Property Act, that section 2 should be altered into sections 2 and 3, the sub-section numbers being omitted. By this arrangement what is now sub-section (2) will become section 3 as a general provision and not limited by reference to the previous sub-section.

"Then in section 2 as it will then stand, it has been suggested that the words 'grant or transfer of land' in the fourth and fifth lines would look as if a grant was not a transfer, and that a conceivable difficulty might arise in the case of the grant of leases, and therefore I propose to add after the words 'grant or' the word 'other' to show that every grant or instrument whereby land is conveyed from one person to another is a transfer.

"Finally, in the fourth line of what will now become section 3 if these amendments are passed, I have to move that after the word 'law' the word 'statute' be inserted. One of the Judicial Commissioners suggested that the expression 'enactments of the Legislature' might be considered so as not to apply to English Statutes—such as the Statutes of Uses and Wills, which presumably affect all British land in the hands of European British subjects, and that it would be better to insert the word 'statute,' which would clearly accord with our established nomenclature and would leave the expression 'an enactment of the Legislature' to apply to the Indian Acts, and I propose to insert it accordingly."

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA VILLAGE ACT, 1889, AND LOWER BURMA TOWNS ACT, 1892, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act, 1889, and the Lower Burma Towns Act, 1892. He said:—"The only section in which the Select Committee have thought it necessary to make any changes is the first section of the Bill, which relates to the provision of supplies for travellers and others moving about in Burma. The Chief Commissioner wished to give the section a wider scope than the Committee thought desirable, but we have made it clear in the first clause that it is to cover the provision of 'supplies of food, carriage and means of transport for any troops or police, posted in or near, or marching through, the village.'

"We have also provided that 'guides' should be supplied. In a country like Burma that is a very necessary provision.

"We have also inserted an explanation that 'a servant of the Government proceeding on or returning from authorised leave shall be deemed to be on duty for the purposes of this clause. It was pointed out in some of the local criticisms received on the Bill that it was very necessary that an officer under these circumstances should have the advantage of the section, and it was doubtful whether he could be held to be travelling on duty: so we have made that clear.

"The only other change is that we have left out the third proviso to the section on the Chief Commissioner's recommendation. The effect of that proviso was to prohibit the headman from making any requisition for any cart, boat, labourer or animal that was at the time in actual use for or engaged on agricultural work. The Chief Commissioner pointed out that this proviso would raise some difficulties and cause inconvenience. It is not really required in Burma, where agricultural labour is not of the same close and continuous description as in other less fertile or more densely populated provinces. We thought we might safely accept this opinion, and that no real hardship and no appreciable loss would be entailed on any one if the proviso were omitted, while its retention might give rise to litigation, obstruction, and ill-feeling. On the whole, therefore, we thought it best to omit the proviso. These are the only changes made in the Bill."

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL (BOMBAY).

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments and to amend certain other enactments be taken into consideration. He said:—"As I explained before, this is a purely formal Bill, merely making way for the new edition of the Bombay Code, and there is nothing in it which at all requires any reference to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said:—"As it at present stands the Bill proposes to repeal the whole of Schedule R of Bombay Act III. of 1888; but the Bombay Government pointed out that section 7 of that schedule is not entirely spent, and section 528, the only effect of which is to refer to and enact Schedule R, and which therefore it was intended to repeal along with the schedule, must be retained if section 7 is to be kept. We propose therefore to confine the repeal to the whole of this schedule except section 7.

"The other amendment which I have to move is one of course. The fifth column of each of the schedules is introduced by way of explanation to Council why we propose to repeal the words and figures in the fourth column: but these reasons are not properly form any part of the Act as passed, and therefore, I move before the Bill is passed that this column be omitted from each of the schedules."

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

MARRIAGE VALIDATION BILL (BANGALORE).

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore be taken into consideration. He said:—"On the last occasion I explained the object of this Bill, and I do not think I need trouble the Council in going over the same matter. It is a simple Bill with one particular object, and it does not require any special consideration in Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE LATE MR. CLOGSTOUN.

AT the Legislative Council on Thursday Sir James Westland moved that the Hon'bles Messrs. Cadell and Glendinning be added to the Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill. In the course of so doing he said: In making this motion I would ask Your Excellency's permission to refer for a moment to the sorrow with which we received the news of the death of our late colleque, Mr. Clogstoun. To us and many others both here and in Madras the intelligence was received with a sense of personal loss. It was Your Excellency's intention to have recalled Mr. Clogstoun to the Council in the cold weather, in order that he might carry to completion the important legislation which during the last cold weather session was in his charge; but death, which levies such a heavy tribute on our Indian service and too often from among those who specially distinguish themselves by their ability and devotion to duties, has deprived us of the assistance of the late Mr. Clogstoun in discussing the subject to which he had given very much labour, and of which he had made himself a perfect master. It was proposed that the Select Committee should resume operation early in December with the object of passing the Bill as soon as possible, and it is proposed, therefore, to place the Bill in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell.

Sir A. Mackenzie having moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act, 1889, and the Lower Burma Towns Act, 1892, be considered and passed, it was carried into law.

The Lieutenant-Governer of the Punjab then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act of 1884. In the course of a long speech, in which he spoke in very flattering terms of the Provincial High Court, he remarked that many suggestions for its improvement had been made both by the Judges and the Bar. These were now under the consideration of Government and still unsettled, but one question, he thought, might be decided at once. He pointed out that save in the Punjab Court the Chief Judge was invariably selected, but in the Punjab it had become the rule for the Senior Judge to fill this important post. The mover thought the Chief Judge should always be a man distinguished above his colleagues for strength of character, tact, and general knowledge of the world and men. He would not say that better Chief Judges could have been appointed in the past, or that the present Chief Judge was not a good choice, or the next in seniority the best man to succeed him. Still it was advisable to give the Governor-General power to select for succession. The Lieutenant-Governor distinctly said that it was not proposed to give any increased allowance to the Chief Judge.

The Bill was considered and passed.

Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to incapacitate the ex-King Theebaw from binding himself by contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation, and to provide for an inquiry into his present state of indebtedness. The mover made a somewhat lengthy speech on the subject. The gist of the Bill, however, was to provide Theebaw with a certain sum for his maintenance each year and to prevent him from spending such save for the purposes for which it was assigned. It was also intended to institute a Commission to inquire into the state of his finances, and to thoroughly examine into creditor's claims against him. Some discussion was introduced on the question of the creditors being either obliged to accept the Commission's decision if they preferred their claims before it or being allowed to chose the remedy of proceeding in the ordinary law courts. The rules of business were suspended, and the Bill was considered and passed.

Sir A. Mackenzie then introduced a Bill to extend enactments to parts as well as to the whole of the Shan States, a power which does not at present exist. The reason was, he said, because of the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma to extend certain enactments to the civil station of Tanggyi, which is in the Shan State of Yaunghwe.

The Bill was considered and passed; and the Council adjourned "sine die."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. WRIGHT, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, furlough for one year.

THE depot, 21st P. I., will move shortly by rail from Lucknow to Sialkote, to await arrival there of the regiment.

CAPTAIN C. MITCHELL-INNES, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for eight months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed Superintendent of the Lucknow Gymnasium.

CAPTAIN W. H. ALLEN, Assistant Commissary General, Commissariat-Transport Department, leave on medical certificate for one year.

THE Horse Guards have sanctioned an exchange of battalions between Lieutenant A. E. Clerk, 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant G. E. Sharp, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

UNDER instructions received from the Horse Guards, Major J. H. Sawell, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion of that regiment, to which he has been posted.

UNDER instructions received from the Horse Guards, Captain E. B. Urmston, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion of that Regiment to which he has been removed.

CAPTAIN J. E. BUSH, of the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, has been nominated for the appointment of Inspector and Adjutant, Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Corps, in succession to Captain W. C. Ross, of the same battalion, when his tenure of appointment expires on the 19th November next. 35th Sikhs.—Surgeon-Captain H. M. Earle, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment. 24th Pioneers.—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. H. Moorhead, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment 29th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant C. J. Milne, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

SECOND forecast of the cotton crop for 1895.—Except in the Meerut Division, where the crop has been injured by heavy rain, rainfall was moderate in August and scanty in September; and has generally been beneficial to the crop. Weeding has been properly done; and except in the Meerut Division, no injury to flowers has been reported. Pods are beginning to form and their condition is good. The area under cotton as now reported is almost the same as was originally estimated, viz., 5 per cent. less than last year's area, except in the Meerut Division where it is reported at 25 per cent. less than last year. Taking 100 to denote a full average, the average condition of the crop in each division of the Provinces is as follows:—

Division.	Average condition.
Meerut	80
Agra	95
Rohilkhand	90
Allahabad	85
Benares	85
Gorakhpur	85
Oudh	90

This relates to condition up to the 30th September.

TIL.

Second forecast of the til crop for 1895.—Except in the Meerut Division, where the rains were heavy, rainfall was moderate in August and scanty in September, and has generally been beneficial to the crop. Weeding has been properly done; and though the crop has somewhat been suffering lately from want of rain, the condition is reported to be good on the whole. The total area under til crop this year has been estimated at about 5 per cent. less than the normal area. Taking 100 to denote the condition of a full average crop, the average condition of the present crop is reported as follows:—

Division.	Average condition.
Meerut	75
Agra	75
Rohilkhand	80
Allahabad	80
Benares	75
Gorakhpur	85
Oudh	85

This relates to condition up to the 5th October.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 14, compared with the statement of October 8, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	October 8. Rs. A. P.	October 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000 0 0	66,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,70,21,501 8 2	2,05,87,328 4 5
Other Deposits, &c	6,40,45,125 8 9	5,96,45,174 0 8
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,84,882 10 3	4,38,050 0 4
Suspense	23,31,186 3 6	23,70,165 12 11
	Rs. 11,05,81,695 14 8	10,96,41,918 2 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	81,77,626 0 0	82,75,064 0 0
Other authorised Investments	89,22,126 4 0	89,47,748 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,69,12,719 0 7	1,08,34,268 0 6
Credits do do.	1,12,56,969 3 1	1,06,36,749 0 10
Bills Discounted, &c	2,80,3?,810 7 3	2,88,72,652 15 10
Balances with other Banks	6,75,901 2 7	5,13,810 6 2
Bullion	4,049 2 7	3,748 2 7
Dead Stock	13,07,650 14 8	13,04,414 1 0
Stamps	9,174 12 7	8,911 5 6
Sundries	13,53,926 5 4	13,37,504 1 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,54,14,629 8 3	1,35,93,346 4 11
do. at Branches	2,44,61,943 1 9	2,55,93,510 13 0
	Rs. 11,05,81,695 14 8	10,96,41,918 2 4

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to October 14, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	42,97,258	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,50,832	Dec.
Other Deposits	43,99,951	do.
Post Bills	1,45,232	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,76,940	Dec.
Loans	1,08,451	do.
Accounts of Credit	6,60,260	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,39,849	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	1,35,1,723	Dec.
Do. at Branches	11,28,567	Inc.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 19.

10 p.m.	74·4

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20.

6 a.m.	75·7
10 a.m.	74·7
2 p.m.	74·7
4 p.m.	75·0

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE BENARES MILITARY RIOT.

BEFORE Mr. W. H. Cobb, C. S., District Magistrate, the trial of the sepoys alleged to have been implicated in the riot in the city and attack on the Kotwali on Sunday, 6th October, began on Wednesday last. The proceedings were held in the court-room of the Commissioner of the Division for convenience. The prisoners came in charge of Lieutenant E. V. Martin, 18th B. I., and a guard from the same regiment. They were all suffering more or less from their wounds. The proceedings were watched on behalf of the prisoners by Mr. G. T. Polenger, pleader, while Babu Murlie Dhar, Court Inspector, was for the prosecution. Out of sixteen accused only thirteen were present in Court, three others—Kadir Baksh, Tega Khan, and Mahomed Wali Khan—being still in hospital, their injuries being of too serious a nature to allow of their attending. Those present in Court were—Badal Khan, Mir Mahomed Ali, Mir Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Wali Khan, Ghafur Khan, Ali Sher Khan, Kale Khan, Ghulam Kadir Khan, Mahomed Khan, Bulkun Khan, Sheikh Bhondu, Sheikh Nasi Buksh, and Ramzan Khan.

The first witness called was Sakawat Beg, Moghal, a constable of the Jaunpur Police, who deposed that on Sunday, about eleven days ago, he had come on escourt duty from Jaunpur. He went to the city to make purchases, and was on his way back to the Police Lines when near the Aurangabad Serai, in the Dal-ki-Mandi, about 7 p.m., he heard an uproar that the sepoys were coming along creating a riot and beating people—("Marte chale ate"). They were coming from the west, the direction witness was going. The residents shut themselves into their houses and witness stood on the side of the street. He understood they were regimental sepoys from the people shouting out "the sepoys are coming" and from their head-dresses ("saffa"). Witness was in uniform and when he was struck two or three lathi blows he cried out that he belonged to another district and had no concern with the place. In spite of this he was beaten so unmercifully that he became insensible, and did not recover consciousness till next morning in hospital. He could not identify any of his assailants, also not being acquainted with the city did not know the name of the locality where he was assaulted, but was told next morning it was Aurangabad Serai. There was a "barai" or betel-seller's shop near where he fell.

Manjar, tamauli, the next witness, who had a pan or betel shop at the entrance to Aurangabad Serai, stated that about seven at night on Sunday, eleven days ago, he was sitting in his shop when the sepoys came from the west side and the Jaunpur constable from the east. There were over 100 sepoys with sticks. They came quickly. When they began to beat the Jaunpur constable, who cried out that he belonged to another district witness got frightened and leaving his shop ran away to the Serai. Witness' shop was in the same state in which he had left it except that two or three parcels of betel leaves had fallen on the ground and the light was out.

Jaipal Singh, Bhiunbiar, a money-changer of Aurangabad, the third witness, deposed that on Sunday, eleven days ago, about 7 p.m., when he was sitting in his shop, about 150 sepoys were coming from the west in the direction of the Serai gate, beating people on the way with sticks and lathis. Witness was struck by two or three of them on his head and body. When he fell down the sepoys took away his money bag—he saw them take the bag. It contained 7-rupee pieces, Rs. 8 in silver change, and Rs. 20 in pice.

Bahadur Lal, stamp vendor, resident on Pitar Kunda, has his shop at Rajbi Kua when on Sunday, eleven days ago, suddenly between 150 and 200 military sepoys came from the west and began to destroy the lanterns he had exposed for sale—they were not lit. They also smashed board on which were hung samples of the stamp papers and one two-anna paper got torn. They also broke the lanterns on the stall. Witness ran inside the room at the back of the shop, and two or three sepoys climbed up and broke the lamp that was burning on the shop and also struck Allarakhu, durrie seller, who had come for payment for a durrie; witness had bought about a week before Allarakhu was struck one blow on the leg, and a child, Raja Ram, received a slight hurt from the same blow that struck Allarakhu. Two sepoys who had got on to the shop looted the stamp-envelopes, post-cards, postage stamps, and receipt stamps that were for sale and witness had recovered none since. The sepoys then went on to the Kotwali, and witness shut up his shop and fled to his home at Pitar Kunda. He recognised the men as sepoys as they often came to his shop to purchase stamps, post-cards, etc. Coming, however, in a mob he was unable to identify any one individual. His total losses amounted to Rs. 38-8.

Ragunath Das, Brahmin, watch-maker, resident of Durgaghat, has his shop in the Dholmandai. About twenty minutes past 7 p.m. on Sunday, eleven days ago, there was an uproar that "Bis ofi maratha hai" and he was trying to shut his shop when the military about 125 to 130 men arrived from the west. They hit Gopal, witness' workman, and disabled his arm. Witness ran inside his shop-room. They broke a glass case containing customers' watches that were for repairs and took them away and departed. They did no other damage. They went off in an easterly direction. Witness remained hidden in his shop about fifteen minutes after the rioters returned back: the shutters were up, but he heard them go by. The same night he reported to the police that twenty-five watches had been stolen, but subsequently discovered that his actual loss was twenty-seven watches. He could not say positively who the men were but believed they were sepoys. They had white clothes on—turbans and white kurtas.

To Court: Did not hear any reports of fire-arms.

Chedi, banda, seller of digestive pills and powders, stated that while he was in his shop with his infant daughter, of about three years old, in his lap between 80 and 90 sepoys came from the west, and when he attempted to shut his shop he received four lathi blows, and one blow also struck the child on the finger. The sepoys also broke the bottles containing his stock of medicines, which was destroyed. Two men also seized him by the throat

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 7-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, 24th October, 895 should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 3rd November, 1895 when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganeshkhind, 20th September, 1895.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

CONSOLS declined ¼ per cent. in London yesterday to 107 1-8; but the market rate of discount were reduced to the same extent both on Short London Bills and three months' sight Indian Bank Paper say to 5-8 and ½ per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent lower at £61 7 8. The price of Bar Silver gave way 1 16d., being quoted at 30 13 16d.; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 67 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange half per cent. lower, at 4'88½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £30,000 in Silver, and £70,000 in Gold, all for Bombay. Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·24. The only changes to-day in Reuter's London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations are a recovery of 1-8 per cent. in the price of Consols at 107¼, and a further decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, at 30⅞ cents per oz.; the value of the metal in New York being unchanged, and Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 1⅛d.

The Wheat market was firm yesterday, White Delhi being quoted on the spot at Liverpool, at 4s. 11d per cental, ex-quay.

A decline of 11-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in New York yesterday at 4 29-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, the extreme quotations being 4 25-32d. for October-December deliveries, and 4 27-32d. for February-March. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Coconadas were 1-16d., and Tinnevellys 1 8d. higher. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; sales 12,000 bales, including 200 East Indians; Imports 2,000 bales The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were greatly in excess of those in the week preceding, showing an increase of 24,000 bales, at 80,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 6,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. The Imports were 9,000 bales more, at 32,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off by 35,000 bales, making the figures yesterday 903,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull; Surats easier; and Arrivals lower; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot Americans are unchanged in value; but in East Indian Cotton there is a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawuttee, and in Hinghunghat and Bengals. Egyptian Fair Brown is quoted at 5¾d. per lb. In American Arrivals a drop of 7-64d. has taken place in all positions. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In Cotton at Havre an advance of fc. 1¼ per 50 kilos has taken place, at 49½ for "Good" Oomra, and 56½ for "Fine" Broach.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at New York receded in value 1-16 cent per lb. yesterday, say to 9¼ cents; and January Futures were 16 points lower, at 9 11 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales, compared with 77,000 bales on the corresponding day last year and 56,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a further decline of 1-8 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 9 1-8 cents; and January Futures are further 25 points lower, at 8·86 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 44,000 bales, going against 53,000 bales last year and 50,000 bales in 1893. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 1,520,000 bales, compared with 1,120,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week. A further telegram through Reuter, dated 19th October, midnight, states that the Cotton market there is quite demoralized which is due to the collapse of a big corner at New Orleans. The enormous amount of selling which is going on put the price of Futures down a further thirty-five points after the close of the market this evening.

Here, exporters have bought only 400 bales of Bhagalkote to-day, at Rs. 205; but the Mills have taken in all, 2,900 bales, consisting of 1,200 Wadhwan, at Rs. 230-41; 1,000 Compta, at Rs. 215-18; 250 Dharwar, at Rs. 217; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 205; 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 213½; and Nugger, at Rs. 202; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers, the feeling in both markets having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	493	bales.
Wheat	1,919	cwts.
Linseed	1,265	"
Gingellyseed	1,706	"
Castorseed	594	"
Rice	9,694	"

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the *Divali* holidays to re-open on Monday.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	9,800	30	12,330
Or per mile of Railway	22	85	.....	107
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	32,572	93,885	718	1,27,175
Total for 14 weeks...	35,072	1,03,685	748	1,39,505
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	957	800	20	1,777
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	18	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	8,874	6,462	276	15,612

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 10,553
Ditto to date ..... " 1,23,893

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	400	.....	1,300
Or per mile of Railway	52	23	.....	75
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	6,410	1,704	47	8,161
Total for 14 weeks...	7,310	2,104	47	9,461
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	411	268	1	680
Per mile of Ry do.	24	15	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	4,727	2,617	32	7,376

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 620
Do. to date ..... " 2,085

RAJPUTANA-MALW RAAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 1,879·21 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	77	120	2	199
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	15,86,207	23,63,657	75,097	40,24,961
Total for 14 weeks...	17,15,207	25,63,657	79,097	53,57,961
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,28,025	2,68,382	5,814	4,02,221
Per mile of Ry do.	77	160	3	240
Total to corresponding date do.	17,42,468	30,66,652	69,791	48,78,849

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 69,221
Ditto to date ..... " 5,20,888

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—October 11 at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major A. Cook, 5th Burma Battalion, of a son.

DALRYMPLE-SEWELL.—October 11, at Sooner, the wife of H. Dalrymple-Sewell, of a son.

MELLOR—October 1, at Poona, the wife of C. B. Mellor, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—WERNICKE—October 12, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, Malcolm Macleod, third son of the late James Alexander Crawford, B.C.S, to Ethel Elizabeth, only daughter of James Andrew Wernicke, of Darjiling.

DELAFORCE—WYNYARD—October 8, at Srinagar Church, the Rev. Hilton Knowles, Lieutenant E. P. Delaforce, Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel C. N. Maynard, R.C.

SHERIDAN FINCH—September 21, at St. Mary's Church, Jamalpur, by the Rev. L. Terry, Alfred Sheridan, to Pattie Finch, third daughter of the late Walter Morton Taylor, Esq., Rampore Hat.

DEATH.

WILLIS—October 14, at Chinsurah, (Hooghly) Helena Anna daughter of the late George Hornett, of Coimbatore, and wife Richard Willis, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Alfred Leonard Willis, of the late H. E. I. Co's 32nd Native Infantry, and grandson of the late Richard Willis, formerly of Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, Australia.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895.

SOME recently published statistics regarding the commerce of Japan in general and the cotton trade in particular are well deserving of the careful attention of the mercantile community in Bombay and other Indian ports. Comparing the figures of imports of raw cotton for the last three years, it is not without significance that China has now outstripped India in this respect. In 1892 our export of that material was thirty-six and a-quarter million catties, as against thirty-two and three-quarters of a million from China. In the following year—owing largely to the dislocation of trade brought about by the closing of the mints—our exports of raw cotton to Japan remained almost stationary, while those of the Celestial Empire went up at a bound to fifty million catties. Last year Bombay trade with the Far East had readjusted itself to the new conditions brought about by the currency legislation of 1893, and we supplied 42,354,246 catties of the raw material used in the Japanese mills. Notwithstanding the Far Eastern War, China sent the ambitious country with whom she was in sanguinary conflict one and a-half million catties more cotton than in the previous year, and thus left India nine and a-quarter millions of catties behind so far as quantity was concerned. It is satisfactory to notice, however, that the disproportion between the two countries from which Japan obtains the raw material for her mills was not so great in value as in quantity. The value of the Chinese imports under this head was 8,120,417 yen, while that of the Indian supply was 7,846,589 yen Allowance must of course be made for the difference between the exchange price of our rupee and of the silver coins of the Far East, but this fact supports instead of minimising the theory that, owing to the inability of China to produce anything but inferior counts of cotton, Japan must continue to indent upon India for raw material for the production of a better class of manufactures. But a disturbing factor to this theory is introduced when we remember that India and China are not the only countries from which the enterprising subjects of the Mikado obtain raw cotton. There is the United States, from whence the imports last year amounted to twelve million catties, a figure which, although comparatively small, was nearly double that of the preceding twelve months. If the proposed new line of trans-Pacific steamers, to which attention was lately directed in these columns, is successfully inaugurated we shall probably see far more serious competition between India and the United States for the supply of the raw material of the Japanese mills than is indicated by the above figures. America is certain to make the best of the facilities which will thus be afforded for finding further outlets for her tremendous cotton crops. Happily for Bombay houses, the "war of freights" enables the Indian exporter to send cotton to Japan at shipping rates which the new trans-Pacific line will be unable to adopt, unless a substantial subsidy is obtained from the Mikado's Government. In the immaturity of the commercial youth of the country the Tokio statesmen seem prepared to subsidise anything and everything calculated to assist in making Japan a great manufacturing and trading power. They would do well to realise that a policy of military, naval, and commercial re-construction entails heavy financial responsibilities that ought not to be needlessly swelled by the suckling of private commercial undertakings which although in their infancy are quite able to take care of themselves. In her readiness to imitate the political, administrative, and commercial methods of the West, Japan should take warning from countries like Italy, where an enormous debt hangs like a nightmare on the people, because, since the unification of the Empire a quarter-of-a-century ago, expenditure has too far outstripped the natural economic development of the country.

The growth of the cotton-spinning industry in Japan has led during the last seven years to a decline in the imports of cotton yarn that would have been continuous but for a slight increase in 1892. Since that year there has been a remarkable decrease in the quantity of imports, especially from Bombay, the figures for 1894 being 2,333,625 catties as compared with 4,865,040 in the previous year and eight and a-quarter millions in 1892. In the corresponding period the indents upon Manchester have declined from sixteen millions catties to thirteen and a-half million. But it is worthy of note that while the Japanese paid five and a-quarter million yen for the large supply of cotton yarn from Manchester in 1892, they paid two million yen more for the smaller indent of last year. In other words, the quantity of the Manchester imports has been in inverse ratio to their value. This may of course be partly attributed to the lessened gold value of the yen and partly to the rise in the price of yarn itself in the producing countries, but it is principally due to the growing demand in Japan for fine counts such as the local mills do not supply. When we examine the figures of exports from Bombay we find that there is no disproportion between values and quantities. The eight and a-quarter million of catties of yarn sent from Bombay in 1892 were valued at 1,814,393 yen, while the export of two and a-quarter million catties last year was worth 6,87,556 yen. Taking the figures for Manchester and Bombay together we find that in three years the imports have declined in quantity from twenty-four and a-quarter million yen to less than sixteen millions. The yearly increase of the production of the spinning mills has enabled Japan not only to supply the home demand so far as low counts are concerned, but also to become an exporter of cotton yarn to China, and it is believed in well-informed circles that the only check to the growth of this export trade will be the introduction of the industry within China herself. This branch of exports which in 1892 was less than eight thousand yen in value was last year not far short of a million yen. There has also been a rapid development in the export of cotton textiles China and India are the chief markets for this trade, which has been nearly quadrupled in the last three or four years. In regard to imports of shirtings, which come almost entirely from England, the same phenomena of enhanced value in proportion to quantity is observable. This is not the case, however, in regard to wool, which is imported from Australia and to a less extent from England, China and India. The Land of the Rising Sun now possesses a number of woollen factories, where cloths and blankets, mostly for the use of the army, and such textiles as flannels, travelling rugs and shawls are made, principally for the home markets The woollen yarn is mainly imported from Germany, which country has managed to gain a reputation among the Japanese for cheapness combined with fair durability. The German manufacturer may be relied upon to make the best of this reputation, and to do his utmost to break down as much as possible the British supremacy in the matter of trade with Japan.

Statistics of the foreign commerce of Japan for the last twenty-seven years show that during that period the volume of trade has gone up from the insignificant figure of twenty-six and a-quarter million yen in 1868 to two hundred and thirty and three-quarters of a million last year. The advance has not only been rapid but regular and steady, especially during recent years, and what is of even more importance to the country concerned, the balance of trade has for the last fourteen years been in favour of Japan with the exception of 1890 and 1894. In the latter period the exports were one hundred and thirteen million yen in value, while the imports were four millions above that sum. It was but natural that while Japan was engaged in a war that at first seemed likely to strain all her resources to the utmost, her sales should be exceeded by her indents on foreign countries—including as they did, prior to hostilities being declared, war stores and ammunition.. But already the normal condition of affairs has been resumed, as up to the end of July the exports from Japan for the current year had exceeded the imports by more than half-a-million yen The total trade up to that time had reached the enormous total of nearly one hundred and forty million yen. If, during the concluding five months of the year this rate is maintained, the trade of 1895 will exceed that of 1894 by about thirty million yen. The Japanese do not overlook the fact that the true secret of success is to play at give and take with the foreigner, and in the presence of Englishmen they make a great deal of their magnanimity in opening up the whole Empire to the foreign trader instead of confining him to the treaty ports. The new commercial treaties of Japan provide that the foreign trader may "own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes," while in regard to warehousing, bounties, and drawbacks the foreigner is placed exactly on the same footing as the subjects of the Mikado. But it is significant that so well-informed an authority as the British Vice-Consul at Tokio has expressed his opinion that British and Indian manufacturers will be very ill-advised indeed if at least for many years to come they make any wide departure from the present course of commerce and strike out new fields for themselves in the interior. Business is business in the open ports, but the same cannot be said of the interior, where, in the Vice-Consul's opinion, commercial credit and probity are both of low standing, while procedure in the courts of law is slow and uncertain.

JAPAN'S latest ambition is a mercantile marine wherewith to develop its commercial operations and make itself in a double sense the Great Britain of the Far East. An apparently well-thought-out scheme has been laid before the Mikado's Government by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, whose members have gone very closely into details, and have submitted proposals which, we hear, are likely to be acted upon. The Chamber has told the Government what is wanted in the way of ships and men, the manner in which the former may be built and the latter trained for the work and the services most likely to prove lucrative. There seems to be nothing more necessary than the decision of the Government to commence operations. A million yen will cover the whole cost, it is estimated, of the education of seamen, the encouragement of ship-building, and the encouragement of navigation. As regards ship-building it is proposed to grant subsidies, the rates recommended being 20 yen per ton displacement, and 6 yen per horse power. These rates are based upon the experience of practical men engaged in the ship-building business, and are determined on a basis such as shall render it possible to have all steam-ships above 1,000 tons built in Japan more cheaply than they could be procured by ordering them from foreign countries. So far as the skill and experience of architects and artizans are concerned, the Tokio Chamber holds that a great improvement has been made by the Japanese, so that it is now possible to build first-class ships there But owing to the fact that two-thirds of the material necessary for ship-building must at present be imported from abroad, the Japanese cannot compete with foreign builders in point of expense. It is, consequently, urged as necessary that, until the circumstances disappear that contribute to make ship-buiding expensive in this country, the proposed subsidies shall be granted to builders to enable them to develop their business, but that they be granted only for iron or steel steam-ships of 1,000 tons and upwards. Sailing ships and wooden coasting steamers will not be subsidised. The period for which it is proposed the subsidies shall be granted is fixed for ten years, at the expiration of which time the rates should be changed in accordance with circumstances. In the course of that time it is believed that much of the material now obtained from abroad will be procurable in Japan. If, before the expiration of the ten years, import duties on building material be increased, the rates of subsidies should be proportionately raised. The momorialists further recommend that subsidized ship-building yards should be favoured with orders for the construction of war-ships—a step which will render the country independent of the West in the matter of warlike perparations. On the subject of the marine transport business, the Chamber of Commerce recommends the granting of subsidies to ships plying between Japan and foreign parts situated from 110 to 150 degrees of East longitude and north of the Equator, and also on account of special routes to foreign countries. Subsidies of the former class are to be given only to steamers of and above 1,000 tons, and are to be in proportion to tonnage, speed, and length of voyage. Special subsidies would be given to vessels constructed under Admiralty survey with a view to their being fitted as cruisers in time of war. Thus it is proposed, that subsidies shall be paid for special routes. The necessity is urged for extending the steam service of Japan to America, Europe, Australia, and other foreign parts Seven lines for the purpose are mentioned. First, the Tientsin line, to connect Japan with the ports of Korea and north China, and to open as a mail line with one vessel every week. Secondly, the Shanghai line This, too, is recommended, shall be a mail line with weekly service. Thirdly, the Vladivostock line. This is to touch Korean ports *en route*, and to be a mail line with weekly service. The China Sea line, touching at ports in South China and extending as far as Tonkin, Saigon, and Siam is the next. This, to, is to be a mail line with fortnightly service. Fifth is the European line connecting Japan and London or Liverpool. This, it is thought, should be opened gradually; the first step being to convert the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's present Bombay service into a mail line, and to arrange that the company shall establish a periodical freight service to Europe by way of trial. The American line is to be run as a mail service at least once per month, by large steamers capable of being converted into cruisers in time of war. Finally, the Australian line is to have either Melbourne or Adelaide as its objective point, and its immediate opening as a monthly mail line is recommended.

THE above is in brief the outline of Japan's dream of extension. It is to be carried out by Japan's own men, too, and with the object of enabling them to do so it is recommended that the Commercial Navigation School at Tokio shall be enlarged so as to accommodate double its present number of students. The Chamber also urges the provision of two more sailing vessels as training ships for the school. The training vessels are to be placed under the management of a competent merchant or a firm having extensive business connections with foreign ports, so that the expenses of voyages made by these ships may, in part at least, be recovered by the freight they earn. It is further recommended that the Government take steps to direct national attention to marine business and to marine education, and that steps be taken to import adequate instruction to ordinary sailors of experience so as to fit them for becoming officers. As to the training of ordinary sailors, the Chamber advises that the State should give a special subsidy to the Japan Seamen's Relief Society to enable that association to extend the scope of the work now carried on by it, and that, conditional upon the grant of money, the society should be required to give scientific instruction to such ordinary seamen as may be judged capable of becoming officers.

A BILL has been prepared dealing with the question of land indebt

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROSEBERY ON ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Scarborough, to-night, congratulated Lord Salisbury on the Armenian settlement.

His Lordship said that the Liberal party would support the Government in their Foreign policy as far as possible.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON TOUR.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William is making a tour through Reichsland, and has met with a cordial reception.

His Majesty unveiled a monument of the late Emperor Frederick at Woerth.

THE JAPANESE IN SEOUL.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

A telegram from Yokohama states that all the members of the Japanese Legation at Seoul, besides several Military officers, have been recalled.

NOTE FROM THE POWERS REGARDING LIAOTUNG.

It is stated that Russia, France, and Germany will shortly present a Note to Japan accepting the Japanese reply concerning the evacuation of Liaotung within three months. China's payment of thirty million taels and the freedom of the navigation of the Formosa Channel are to be assured.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Lord Salisbury has sent an Ultimatum to Venezuela demanding the settlement of long-standing British claims.

THE PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO GOA

LISBON, Oct. 19.

The Duke of Oporto will be in command of the expedition now starting for Goa, which will consis of six hundred infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

MASSOWAH, Oct. 20.

General Baratieri has arrived at Makelle Ras, and Mangascia is suing for peace.

It is reported here that King Menelek was struck by lightning in his tent, and deprived of the power of speech.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Advices from Antananarivo state that General Duchesne will remain temporarily at Emyrna with part of his troops.

The Hova Queen has requested all her subjects who fled from Antananarivo to return.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., this morning.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Inspector-General of Artillery in India leaves Simla on tour on Saturday, 19th October, visiting Quetta, Hyderabad, Kurrachee, Bombay, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta, and arriving at Lucknow on the 22nd January.

THE KHALAT DETACHMENT.

The detachment of troops stationed at Khalat has been ordered to return to Quetta, their retention at the former station now being considered no longer necessary.

THE BURMA CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

The Chief Commissioner goes on tour to Bassein on the 30th instant, returning to Rangoon on the 8th November.

A NEW MISSION FIELD.

A largely-attended conference of American Baptist Missionaries, held in Rangoon, decided to request the authorities in America to send missionaries to Talaing's ancient race, now scattered over Lower Burma.

DEATH OF MRS. REILLY.

POONA, Oct. 20.

Mrs. Reilly, wife of Major Rawden Reilly, Commandant, 28th Bombay Pioneers, died to-day after a short illness at the Sassoon Hospital. The deceased was very kind to the poor, and great sympathy has been felt for her husband. The deceased was married about fourteen months ago. She was sister of Mr. Ozanne, who came by this mail from England. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Oct. 19.

The following telegram was despatched from here to Poona and Bombay :—"Present Poona attitude necessitates transferring Congress sessions. Satara offers. Kindly accept."

BIJAPUR, Oct. 20.

A representative public meeting was held here, this evening, to elect delegates for the forthcoming Congress, Rao Saheb Desai presiding. Twenty-five delegates were elected. The hostile attitude in Poona about lending the Congress pandal for the Social Conference is totally disapproved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Danera left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 4 1-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 107 1-8

3 per cent. Rentes..... 100½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 113

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 7-8

Bar Silver..... 30 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	80,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,200	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	32,000	"
" " " Surats...	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	903,000	"
" " Surats.....	30,000	"

THE GOA MUTINY.

THE OUTLOOK STILL SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 19.

The steam-launch returned, at 11 o'clock, last night, bringing the emissaries. They bring the news that about 800 revolutionists were present, but for want of some of the heads, who were in Bardez, the question could not come to a settlement, and appointed another meeting for to-morrow morning. The revolutionists demand the dismissal of all the Hindu employees in Sanquelim and Pernem, and ask the abolition of various taxes, which are already abolished by the home Government, but are still collected by the culcornins without the sanction of the local Government. Further they demand the old system of collecting taxes. The jewels that were pilferd from Colvalle and other village treasuries have been returned unconditionally, the mutineers keeping the money to themselves. The defences of the city are still being strengthened. Count Mahem and Colonel Luis Carneiro, after consulting with the Government, will start to-morrow to settle the question.

Oct. 20.

The deputation did not go again to Sanquelim, because they could not come to an agreement with the mutineers, their demands being unreasonable. Martial law has been proclaimed and civil rights suspended in Goa. Again, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, all the residents were called to the palace, to choose from amongst them the fit men for volunteers. The amnesty has been revoked because the revolutionists failed to fulfil the promises made to have an interview on the 16th, nor did they present themselves on the 17th and 18th. On the contrary, they committed robberies in different villages. A War Office has been established, the President being Augusto Lobato, and auditor Felice Alpoin. About 25 mutineers appeared at [illegible] day, and attacked some houses, and [illegible] Bandary, but left h[illegible] threatene[illegible] sums, rel[illegible] the oth[illegible] everyth[illegible] shown [illegible] busy [illegible] who [illegible] thre[illegible] ba[illegible] ti[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] Kensington, Mrs and infant
Budden, Miss Kesting, Miss
Bailey, Rev T J Kennedy, Mrs H and child
Brackenbury, Col and Mrs Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs and family
Billing, Mr
Bingham, Mrs Long, Mrs J H
Barr, Mrs D W K Lye, Miss
Bullock, Miss Lake, Mrs H H and 2 infants
Barker, Mrs C A Lane, Miss
Boyle, Mr R J Laurie, Mrs L K and infant
Bagshaw, Miss Leitch, Miss
Barrett, Mr and Mrs E C, and child Landon, Miss
Brown, Mr T Lyon, Mrs
Barry, Miss Morse, Mrs and child
Bedgeman Mr F Meares, Miss
Brown, Miss and sister McClelland, Mr and Mrs W S
Boys, Miss Maxwell, Mrs A B
Bostock, Miss Marea, Mrs
Barlow, Miss Manson, Rev W L
Beane, Miss Morris, Mr and Mrs
Browne, Miss Massy, Mrs and Miss
Beville, Mr H G Martin, Mr J E
Buchanan, Mrs Massey, Miss A L
Bigg-Wither, Mrs McNelli, Mr and Mrs and child
Crosthwaite, Mr. Mrs and Miss McIver, Miss
Craik, Mr and Mrs W Marshall, Miss
Crompton, Mr and Miss Macnaughten, Miss
Cowie, Mr and Mrs Milward, Mr
Coates, Mr and Miss Magrath, Mr L S
Coutts, Mrs E Morrison, Mr A E F
Coutts, Miss Miller, Mrs
Cawe, Mr H C E Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Collins, Mrs G A Moore, Miss
Chesney, Mr and Mrs G M and child Nigel Jones, Mrs and Miss Owens, Major L H
Cawew, Mr A J Fowlett, Mrs and Miss Parsons, Mr E
Campbell, Miss C Prevost, Mrs F
Child, Mrs Parry, Mrs
Caldecott, Mrs Padgett, Mrs
Colvin, Mrs Poynder, Sir Jno
Campbell, Mr G Phillips, Mr W W
Dixon, Mr and Mrs E A and child Paterson, Miss S J Rix, Miss
Deas, Mrs J Rogers, Miss L M
Doyle-Wilson, Mrs Reilly, Lieut-Col
Deacon, Miss E Richards, Mrs
Duperier, Major and Mrs Robinson, Miss
Downs, Mrs Ricketts, Mrs
Davis, Mrs and Miss Reed, Miss K
Dunlop, Mr R S Russell, Mrs and infant
Evans, Mrs and Miss H M Reddington, Mrs G R
Evans, Lady and family Snow, Mrs P C H
Evans, Mr Sealy, Mr A E B
Edge, Miss Shaw, Miss
Elliott, Mr L M Stevenson, Miss
Frost, Mr H F B Sandeman, Col J E
Ford, Mr J Smith, Capt E
Ferguson, Miss Stutz, Mr R
Fallon, Miss Smith, Mrs Clair
Ford, Mr Steel, Mr C D and infant
Franks, Capt Norman Slater, Mr and Mrs A W
Forbes, Mrs A Sheldon, Miss
Gore-Browne, Lady M Sharp, Miss
Greaves, Miss Stansfield, Mr and Mrs
Glover, Miss F C Spedding, Mr J B
Grascy Mrs M A, sister and two infants Stevenson, Miss J
Gardiner, Mr Schneider, Capt
Groves, Mrs and Miss Scott, Mr E
Groves, Mr Barton Shenston, Mr Mrs & Miss F S
Hopkins, Mrs and infant Torey, Rev Father
Hotham, Mrs Thompson, Miss
Holloway, Miss Tyrell, Mrs L G
Hallam, Mr R W Tuck, Mr W A
Hazelgrove, Capt Turnbull, Miss A
Hope, Miss E Trelawney, Mr and Mrs
Hay, Capt H T Vandeyer, Capt
Horne, Miss Vakie, Miss A
Heyman, Mrs H Venables, Mr
Hamilton, Mrs R E Verschoyle, Mr
Healy, Miss Weitbrecht, Mrs
Heyman, Mr Winser, Mr
Howell, Miss Wood, Mrs and two infants
Hutchinson, Mrs and child Wynne, Miss
Hamblin, Mr R E Whiffen, Mr
Herron, Mrs Williamson, Miss
Holford, Mr T Whowell, Mr
Herron, Mr Whitton, Miss
Hoggan, Mr W M Wahiduddin, Miss M M
Hegan, Mrs Wilson, Mr W
Hanson, Miss White, Mr and Mrs
Harding, two Misses Whiffen, Mrs
Harrison, Mr A T Whately, Miss
Hilton, Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses Wright, Miss
Isabel, Sister Young, Mr H H
Ina, Sister Yaxley, Mr
Zimmerman, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Alymer, Major and Mrs Kennedy, Mr
Adams, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Lake, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Allarakia, Mr Legard, Mrs
Abbott, Mr J C Legard, Mr
Besant, Mrs A Lavers, Mr
Beckett, Mr E W Leventhorpe, Mr and Mrs
Bradley, Mr and Mrs Le Tipping, Mr
Bewley, Mr W Maddee, Mr
Beech, Mr and Mrs R Matteonoyer, Mr
Bailey, Mr W C Marsden, Mr E
Bell, Mrs McEwan, Mr J
Bell, Jun, Mr Martin, Mr
Buckingham, Col J Moseley, Mr A J
Collingridge, Mr H Mooray, Mr
Charles, Surg-Capt and Mrs Mein, Major and Mrs
Clifton, Mr C N Martin, Surg-Major
Caddy, Dr Nixon, Surg-Major and Mrs
Cotton, Mr J Nehemias, Mr
Crofts, Surg-Major Oertel, Mr
Charriott, Mr Organe, Rev S W
Darrah, Mr and Mrs Oxiade, Mr
Dallas, Capt Osborne, Mrs and infant
Dunn, Mr and Mrs G O Payne, Mr and Mrs E W
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt and Mrs J Pollen, Capt L H
Franstaht, Mr Robson, Miss
Gibson, Mrs Richards, Mr G
Green, Mr Venables Roe, Rev R
Grisg, Mr Rix, Miss
Gillan, Mr and Mrs E W Renwich, Mr W
Hall, Mr A J Rowe, Mrs F
Hudson, Sir W and Lady Ranger, Mr
Horne, Mr and Mrs and child Reuss, Mr H
Hartmann, Mr Sharpe, Mr C
Herst, Mr G Skyes, Mrs
Holmes, Mr W Scott, Capt and Mrs
Harington, Mr and Mrs Sturtz, Mr W F
Hazelgrove, Capt Scott, Mr J W
Harington, Mr Sherridan, Mr and Mrs J F
Hoey, Mr and Mrs Sandilands, Mr
Hohnwood, Mr and Mrs Thomas, Mr [illegible] S
Harley, Lieut-Col Turnbull, Mrs
Ischonkine, Mr and Mrs Thomas, Mr [illegible] and Mrs
Innes, Mr and Mrs Wyatt, Mr A W
James, Mr and Mrs H R Wellbrant, Dr
Johnstone, Mr W H Walker, Mrs A C
Knapp, Mr A R Waterfield, Mr S
Kerr, Mr and Mrs Winterbotham, Mrs
Walker, Mr and Mrs R K
Yate, Major

FROM PORT SAID.

Burkett, Rev A J Wortabet, Dr and Mrs H E

FROM ISMAILIA.

Bond, Mr and Mrs T T Glover, Mr C T

FROM ADEN.—Black, Capt.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Browne, Mr M Kennedy, Mrs and child
Burt, Mrs Lloyd, Capt C E
Cosser, Mrs and four children Owens, Mrs G H and infant
Coombe, Miss Plowden, Miss
Coates, Dr and Miss Plowden, Col
Farquhar, Miss Price, Lieut C U
Garratt, Mrs H S and infant Russell, Mrs
Geoch, Miss Sherlock Tullock, Mr H F P
Jennings, Major and Mrs Wemyss, Miss

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

British influence in the Far East is not dead yet. There is apparently no doubt whatever that the Viceroy of Szechuen had fallen into displeasure at Pekin long before the recent massacres in that province, and that he only remained there on sufferance. But the decree ordering this "weak and incompetent" official "to give up his post and come up to Pekin to await some other appointment," was promulgated, as Professor R. K. Douglas has informed us, in November of last year, and the chances are that if Lord Salisbury had not sent his ultimatum Liu-ping-Chang might have been left undisturbed in Szechuen until November of next year. There can be no foundation for the suggestions circulated in certain quarters by those who wish to detract from the success of the firm action taken by the British Government. Even Sir Halliday Macartney, whose interests are of course Chinese, admits that, although the punishment of Liu-ping-Chang was decided on previously, the present action of the central authorities in China is largely due to English pressure. Persons who say that the sentence now passed on him was for his shortcomings prior to the brutal murder of the English missionaries, do not seem to have made themselves acquainted with the decree of November, 1894. Professor Douglas's competency as a Chinese scholar will not be questioned, and it will be observed that he quotes the decree as bidding [illegible] to Pekin "to await some [illegible] The decree published in the [illegible]'s a few days ago says nothing [illegible] pointment. Very different [illegible]-Chang is not only ordered to [illegible] but he is told that he can [illegible] Degradation of so sweep[illegible]ver before, I believe, been [illegible]han of Liu-ping-Chang's ex[illegible]e hoped, not only for the [illegible]ersons who think it their [illegible]he interior of the Celestial [illegible]f a divine command, but for [illegible]tions with the rulers of the [illegible]lesson will not be lost upon [illegible]rning. As may be supposed, [illegible]in, satisfactory and significant [illegible]en somewhat thrown into the [illegible]mely serious Armenian riots in [illegible]What the consequences will be [illegible] foresee. That the situation has [illegible] critical is patent to all, but [illegible] Lord Salisbury so far as this matter is concerned is not confined to his own party; indeed, the feeling of the country is universal that either in conjunction with Russia and France or single-handed he will not shrink from taking whatever steps may be necessary. The dismissal of Syed Pasha and the appointment of Kiamil Pasha is accepted here as an indication that the Sultan is showing some signs of relenting, and everyone will join in the hope expressed by the *Times* this morning that the selection of so great an admirer of England to be Grand Vizier means that "more enlightened and conciliatory counsels will now prevail both at the Sublime Porte and at Yildiz Kiosk." It is characteristic of the attitude of the Parisian Press towards England that the *Figaro* should accuse this country of having instigated the Stamboul disturbances.

The article, entitled "Consule Planco" in the October number of the *National Review*, from the pen of Mr. W. S. Seton Karr, makes one regret that this accomplished writer is not a more frequent contributor to the magazines. In the old days of the *Saturday Review* he wrote a great deal for that paper, and amongst the many able retired Anglo-Indian officials in our midst there is nobody who is gifted with a clear literary style or who brings to the consideration of Indian topics a deeper knowledge of the history of our rule in the East. His life of Cornwallis in *The Rulers of India* series was not the least valuable of the political biographies with which we have been enriched by the ability of Sir William Hunter and the enterprise of the Clarendon Press. Mr. Seton Karr (why is it that he has never been decorated when so many inferior men have their breasts covered with crowns and orders?) is as regards Indian questions at the opposite pole to Sir William Wedderburn. The ex-Foreign Secretary is a Tory of the old-fashioned inflexible type, and stands to the old ways with a tenacity that is probably considered quixotic by certain well-known trimmers. He takes as his text *The Rulers of India*, and at the outset reviews the means adopted by the pioneers of the English *raj* to make themselves acquainted with the feelings of the native community with regard to legislation, criminal, civil, social, or territorial. Although he dwells upon the value of the system of administration developed by Auckland, Dalhousie, and others, he does not deny that what they did for the India of their day is exactly suited to the present. "Things," he admits, "have altered much since the time of Lord Dalhousie, and even from that of Lord Mayo. English education has created new wants and aspirations in the Native. We must expect their natural and inevitable results. The Hindu and the Mahomedan may surely claim better appointments in the public service, higher salaries, a more direct and positive influence on public affairs." But he points out that between representative and party Government in Europe and in our colonies and representation in India, there is a wide and fundamental difference. "We must," he observes, "face the logical outcome of all representative Government. A beaten Ministry in Europe resigns, and another Cabinet is formed of men of the same race. But a Viceroy can hardly be expected to make way for Raja Siwai Jai Sing and for Babu Ram Narayen Chakravarthi. And how is he to govern if he has been beaten on the Budget, or the defence of the frontier, on the age of consent in marriages or the abolition of some horrid rite, or the protection of some important native industry?" The proposal that the civilian should merely have the higher appointments reserved for him—the Council, the High Courts, Revenue Boards, etc.—he considers to be full of perils. "It is certain," he frankly contends, "that in the event of any local disturbance or rising of Kookies, Santals, or Loshais, a dispute between two Hindu sects or an outbreak of Mahomedan intolerance connected with a pig's-skin or the skin-bone of an ox, very little reliance can be placed on Native discretion and energy." The backbone of our Administration is, he contends, the English magistrate, and to supplant him by our educated Native is simply to proclaim the fact that we are unwilling or unable to rule. While Natives should be advanced to higher posts, it is, Mr. Seton Karr maintains, a misapprehension to suppose that "we are bound after educating the Native, that is to say, in most instances the native of Bengal, to alter the very frame and machinery of our Government to satisfy his aspirations." He makes light of the imputed irksomeness of an alien or foreign domination. Sir Alfred Lyall, who, when he was in India, incurred the displeasure of some of his fellow-countrymen by what they considered his partiality for Natives, has reminded us in one of his works that every great country in Asia is governed by an alien race or foreign dynasty, and that the Indian people, so far from objecting to the English dominion, co-operated willingly in promoting it. Mr. Seton Karr says: "The Hindu has submitted to a foreign rule for some six hundred years. At this very hour a protected prince in Southern India is ruling as a Mahomedan over a population of which 90 per cent. are Hindus. And the Parsee is more of a foreigner than the Englishman." Mr. Seton Karr concludes: "Any conceivable danger from unnoticed grievances or suppressed discontent is less formidable than the danger of letting the administration of India slip from our grasp. And even if any fair scheme of representation by popular choice could be framed, and free suffrages be given to the people, it is by no means certain that the said people would prefer Seneca to Nero." Mr. Seton Karr is, at any rate, outspoken, and he does not call a spade an agricultural implement. The confident tone of the whole article will, it may be hoped, reassure those timid persons—if there are any—who may have been rendered nervous by some incautious words attributed by an interviewer to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The ex-member for Central Finsbury is reported to have said: "I prophesy that this constant violation of pledges, this persistent opposition to Indian interests, and the deterioration and impoverishment of the country by an evil administration must lead sooner or later to a rebellion." This terrible prediction will not alarm any person in India. His premises will be disputed and his conclusion excite a smile. I do not think Mr. Dadabhai has gone quite so far as this before; but, perhaps, his views have not been accurately reproduced—interviewers are not infallible,—and in any case some allowance must be made for a Parliamentary candidate smarting under defeat at the polls.

India, which re-publishes from another publication the interview referred to in the foregoing paragraph, contains a long article by Sir William Wedderburn on the now almost forgotten subject of Chitral. Dr. Leitner in his *Asiatic Quarterly Review* also attacks the policy of the Government of India under the taking heading of "New Dangers and Fresh Wrongs," and his contribution has afforded the two leading Liberal journals of the Metropolis an opportunity of once more expressing their strong objection to the action taken by the authorities in India with the approval of the new Secretary of State. That so far as numbers go the majority of the experts, or, to be more accurate, the experts who have left India, think Lord George Hamilton has committed a mistake, appears to admit of no doubt, but the *Daily News* observes that Lord Roberts is the only competent authority who advocates retention. The Opposition journal seems to entirely overlook the Viceroy and his Council unless they mean that Lord Roberts is the only competent authority in England in favour of the present policy. When Sir George White was selected to succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India the *Daily News* published a glowing leader praising the appointment and dwelling on his fitness for the post. Your contemporary could not now with any sort of decency turn round and say that his Excellency is not a "competent authority." Therefore, I am bound to assume that in the hurry of writing the *Daily News* forgot all about the existence of the distinguished officials now responsible for the Government of India. The article affords further evidence of having been hastily composed. Both the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily News* declare, as perhaps might be expected, their approval of the not very generous suggestion in Dr. Leitner's article, that all our trouble in Chitral has arisen "from the personal ambition of our officials under the influence of the K.C.S.I. and K.C.B. mania." There is much to be said, as Sir James Lyall, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Lepel Griffin, and others have shown, for the decision that was arrived at by Lord Rosebery's Government and reversed by its successors, but the opponents of retention will hardly be helped by ill-considered accusations against a class of officials who would not be where they are if they were not honourable men, and who, as there is every reason to suppose, place the interests of their country before their "personal ambition." The *Daily News* seems to think that there is nothing more to be said on the subject after Dr. Leitner's article, and speaks of his intimate acquaintance with the Pathan, Kafir, and the Chitrali and the land wherein they live. The travels of Dr. Leitner, who would, I am sure, be unwilling to accept any credit that is not his due, have not extended quite so far as the writer in the *Daily News* seems to imagine. In 1866 the learned Doctor visited Gilgit, and remained there three months, but I think I am right in saying that he has never visited Chitral or Kafiristan. But, after all, the degree of importance to be attached to the opinion of this or that expert is not now the main point. The Conservative Government rightly or wrongly has decided upon taking a certain course. The Opposition do not acquiesce in the manner in which the question has been disposed of, but the significant fact remains that, although through the medium of Sir Henry Fowler they have made a protest, they abstained from taking a vote of the House on the subject. From the moment that Sir H. Fowler at the close of his able though tremendously long speech announced that he did not intend to go to a division the game was up. The Chitral question is settled.

There is great rejoicing in the office of the *Westminster Gazette* at the news of Mr. Herbert Burrows' secession from the Theosophical Society, and no wonder, for this additional blow to one of the most singular movements of our time is due to the able series of articles recently contributed to that journal by Mr. Garrett. Mr. Burrows, though he holds to the "essential ideas of Theosophy," whatever they may be, has for ever shaken the dust of the Society off its feet, being now "thoroughly convinced" that for years deception has been rampant—"deception," he somewhat cruelly adds, "to which Madame Blavatsky was sometimes a party." I am inclined to agree for once with the organ of the young men who dream dreams that only one more thing is necessary to give this "strange delusion" its death-blow, and that is the resignation of Mrs. Besant, which the *Chronicle* hopes will speedily follow that of Mr. Burrows.

It was announced in yesterday's papers that Sir Acquin Martin, on the arrival of the Clive at Suez, proceeded to Cairo, "to make arrangements for the Shazada's visit to the holy city of Medina." As I am closing this letter, I hear on the best authority that the Shazada has abandoned his proposed pilgrimage, as he was advised to do before he left England. His Highness whilst at Suez satisfied himself that it would not be safe to carry out his wishes owing to the disturbed condition of Arabia, the roads from Jeddah to Medina and Mecca being insecure.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "AT HOME."

The fifth annual Athletic and Sporting meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was concluded on Saturday afternoon, and was followed by the annual smoking concert in the evening. The meeting this year has been exceptionally successful throughout, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Birkett and Lieut. Peile, the joint honorary secretaries, on having made the whole affair thoroughly enjoyable and interesting. Two items on the programme were held over on Thursday afternoon until Saturday, namely, the Ladies' Fling and the Victoria Cross competition. They were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. There were only five starters for the V. C. race, which this year was specially interesting, as the competitors had to pick up a gentleman from under "fire," and they both had to ride back. As the gentleman who acted as "dummy" had to ride behind the saddle, the difficulty was greatly enhanced. Roberts getting away well went over the hurdles first and took up Mr. Heyland. Captain Pinney, who followed, having taken up Talbot, put on a tremendous speed. It was a tight race, and when the winning post was reached, Pinney was only a neck ahead. The O'Brien brothers on the way back lost their balance and fell. Mr. Townsend, who was riding close behind, pulled up, and an accident was very cleverly averted.

The Ladies' Fling race, where the competitor was required to gallop past three *chokas* and his lady nominator, and to catch a tennis ball thrown at him by each of them, was the second event for the afternoon. Murdoch, who was nominated by Miss Humphreys, won very easily, as most other competitors either managed to secure only one ball or missed all. Murdoch took every shot.

The Golf putting competition, open to all lady golf players, was won by Mrs. Swann, the second being won by Mrs. Simpson after she had tied thrice with Mrs. Heyn, who was given a third prize. The Bowls competition final was between Dr. MacDonald and Mr. C. E. Nixon. The former started scratch, while the latter was given three points to be added to his score, and this enabled him to win the match. The proceedings were enlivened throughout by the excellent music discoursed by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles, and the members of the Gymkhana were most assiduous in the discharge of their duties as hosts of the ladies who visited the pavilion. The smoking concert at night was largely attended by members of the Gymkhana, when an excellent programme was gone through.

The preparations for the start of the Assam-Burma Connection Survey, which is to prospect for a route through the Hukong Valley, are nearly complete. Mr. Way is Engineer-in-Chief, with Mr. Faulkner in charge of the 1st Division, Mr. J. Wallace and Mr. J. T. McIntyre of the 2nd Division, and Rala Ram, Assistant Engineer, of the 3rd Division.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland mails of the 4th instant, arrived in Bombay, at 6 o'clock, yesterday evening. She came eight hours behind the expected time, owing to the cyclonic weather experienced since Friday.

The following is the Meteorological report of the voyage from Aden to Bombay. :—

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.
Oct. 15, noon	12-43 N	45-01 E	30-0	86	E a
Oct. 15, midnight..	13-20 N	48-9 E	30-02	80	NE b E b
Oct. 16, noon	13-58 N	51-01 E	30-05	84	NE c
Oct. 16, midnight ...	14-0 N	5 -20 E	30-0	78	c d
Oct. 17, noon	15-0 N	55-24 E	30-02	85	NE e
Oct. 17, midnight	15-45 N	57-0 E	29-99	80	ENE f
Oct. 18, noon	16-25 N	61-01 E	29-96	83	NE g
Oct. 18, midnight...	16-50 N	63-30 E	29-94	82	NE h
Oct. 19, noon	17-44 N	66-16 E	29-97	84	NE i
Oct. 19, midnight...	18-10 N	68-30 E	29-95	79	E b S j
Oct. 20, noon	18-35 N	71-32 E	29-98	78	E b S k

a Light wind and fine; b Light breeze and fine; c Light airs and fine; d Calm fine clear weather; e Light airs and fine weather; f Light wind and fine weather; g Moderate wind and fine cloudy weather; h Fresh wind and fine cloudy weather; i Fresh wind cloudy, and strong squalls; j Fresh wind and rain squalls; k Strong wind and continual heavy rain.

She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mrs and infant
Ash lowe, Mrs and 2 infants
Ayres, Mr
Ackman, Mr, Mrs and child
Arundel, Mrs
Brown, Miss Wade
Bartholomews, Surgn-Lt-Col and Mrs
Bethell, Mr and Mrs
Bayley, Mr
Blair, Hon Justice and Mrs
Dacres, Mr G
Drake, Mrs
Fitzwilliams, Mr R B L
Gillau, Mr, Mrs and child
Gordon, Mr
Hendley, Surgn-Capt
Hunter, Mrs and Miss
Houghton, Mrs
Johnston, Mrs and child
Lockhart, Miss
Muscroft, Mr
Potter, Mr, Mrs and child
Parkinson, Mrs
Phillips, Mr and Miss
Turner, Mr A G B
Trevethick, Mrs and infant
Thomas, Mr Gerald
Wann, Mr
Waugh, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrae, Mr
Arundel, Hon A
Barraschall, Mr
Bigg-Wither, Mrs
Brett, Mrs and child
Birdwood, Mrs
Brownrigg, Mr and Mrs
Bamber, Mr
Barclay, Mrs
Cox, Miss Matilda
Cartwright, Mrs
Campbell, Mrs
Conlan, Mr
Clark, Mr
Cloete, Miss
Chevis, Mr and Mrs
Cowie, Miss Marion
Glapperton, Mr
Dountaile, Miss De
Davies, Mr and Mrs
Ellis, Mr B W
Evered, Miss
Grobbie, Mr H P
Gamble, Mr
Grigg, Col
Hose, Mr and Mrs
Hampden, Mr, Mrs and Miss Hobart
Howell, Dr and Mrs
James, Mr Lionel
Kitchie, Mr A
Metham, Mr and Mrs
Macdonald, Surgeon
Mawson, Surg-Major
McHarg, Mr W
Macrae, Mr, Mrs and infant
Nedham, Mr and Mrs
Ozanne, Mr E
Pritchard, Sir C
Patuck, Mr
Piercey, Mrs
Reass, Mr J L
Ritchie, Mr A
Rose, Mr
Showers, Mr
Sheares, Mr C F
Turner, Mrs Montague
Weatherall, Mr and Mrs
Weir, Mrs
Warburton, Surg-Col and Mrs
Wilmot, Mr and Mrs Eardley

FROM PORT SAID.—Mirza, Messrs W A and N A.

FROM ADEN.

Alexander, Mr J
Bell, Lieut Hedgley
Bolton, Mr C J
Barnard, Mr and Mrs
Craddock, Mr Geo
Constance, Capt
Clarke, Mr Lyon
Chisholm, Col
Clarke, Col
Collingwood, Mr
Dare, Mr and Mrs
Emberson, Mr
Edwards, Mr and Mrs G L
Edge, Sir John and Lady
Gayer, Mr G W
Hartley, Mrs
Hearne, Mr J T
Jones, Lt Picton
Lawrance, Mr E L
Lyon, Mr R
Leslie, Lt
Moody, Mr Edgar
Mitchell, Capt
McMinn, Mr
Murphy, Mr M J
Nunn, Vet Capt
Saulman, Mr
Shute, Capt and Mrs
Streatfield, Mr
Saunders, Mr H C
Stewart, Mr J
Treacher, Mrs, infant and child
Tulloch, Mr and Mrs
Ward, Gen F W

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The phenomenal heat of the past fortnight has been suddenly succeeded by cold and wet weather. In many parts of the country snow has fallen. On Ben Nevis on Wednesday snow had fallen to a depth of two feet. But there has not only been a marked change in the temperature. The mild weather was followed on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning by a south-west gale of remarkable severity. It has caused serious damage to shipping and considerable loss of life. At Ilfracombe six lives were sacrificed under peculiarly distressing circumstances. About midnight on Tuesday evening two men named Souch (father and son) saw a vessel coming up the Bristol Channel firing signals of distress. They went out in a gig to ascertain the cause, and found that the vessel was the ketch Arabella, of Gloucester, bound to Cardiff in ballast, which had been carried on to the rocks near Ilfracombe Harbour. The Souches took the crew, consisting of three men and a boy, in their boat and rowed away, and a life-boat which proceeded to the wreck later found no one on board. Neither could the gig be seen, and on search being made it was found stove in on the Hillsborough Rocks, all on board, six in number, having been drowned.

There is an unusually large number of tragedies to chronicle this week. At a village near Worcester, a man, who was recently discharged from a lunatic asylum, deliberately shot three men, two of them being the first he met on his way to the village inn, and the third being the landlord of the inn, against whom he entertained ill-feeling arising out of jealousy of his success. Two of the men attacked are dead, and the innkeeper is dangerously ill. The murderer, after shooting the innkeeper, committed suicide. At the village of Thorne, Yorkshire, an Irish labourer during the night ran amuck in a lodging-house. He attacked six men with a knife as they lay asleep, and inflicted dreadful injuries upon them. Two of the men, indeed, are so seriously wounded that they are not expected to recover. In a house in London a young medical student and a young lady have been found—the lady dead and the student dangerously wounded. It is supposed that the lady committed suicide, and that her lover had, in his grief and despair, attempted suicide. A gang of thieves have murdered a detective near Wigan railway station, and so wounded another that he lies in the infirmary in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. Langtry has through her solicitors made formal claim upon the Union Bank for payment of a sum of £40,000, the value of the jewels alleged to have been enclosed in the box mysteriously withdrawn from the bank's guardianship.

The question of the Armenian atrocities has now reached an acute stage. Seventeen ships of the British Mediterranean fleet arrived last Saturday off the Island of Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. This movement of the squadron from Salonica excited general comment in Constantinople, and has produced a great impression in official circles. Popular feeling was at once aroused, and on Tuesday a serious riot broke out. Ten or eleven persons are reported to have been killed and forty wounded. About five hundred arrests have been made. The Turkish police, it is reported, did not make use of their arms during the riot, but the rioters, who were armed, offered a firm resistance, and appear to have killed several officers of police. In turn they were roughly handled, and in several instances were shot while in the custody of the police. Eight Armenians are reported to have been killed within the precincts of the Ministry of Police. For some time a massacre of Armenians was theatened. The troops were in readiness during the night, but the peace was not further disturbed. On Wednesday there were some fresh incidents in connection with the occurrences of Tuesday. Two Armenian street porters were killed while resisting arrest; the shops in the Armenian quarter were closed.

A sharp remedy has been applied to China's dilatoriness. The British Government presented an ultimatum, in connection with the riots in Szechuen, demanding within fourteen days the issue of a proclamation deposing the Viceroy of that province, and declaring that otherwise the British Admiral would take action. China very promptly accepted the ultimatum, and a decree has been issued at Pekin ordering the Viceroy to be degraded for having failed to protect the missionaries, and as a warning to others. The decree further directs that the ex-Viceroy shall not again be permitted to hold office. His subordinates are also denounced for failing to take proper action in the emergency. Another statement says that some form of punishment to the Viceroy of Szechuen had been practically decided upon by the Chinese Government before the presentation of the British ultimatum, but it is not denied that the prompt degradation of that official and the punishment of some of his subordinates was largely due to the pressure brought to bear by the British Government.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. Josiah Smith, Mad. Est.; Surg.-Gen. H. H. Massy, C.B.; Surg.-Gen. Sir T. Longmore, C.B.; Col. C. J. Cramer-Roberts; M. Pasteur; Sir H. M. Oxenden Bart.; Bishop

feet above the highest level of the town, and nearly 1,100 feet above the mean sea level. It is connected with a Service Reservoir constructed at the distance of a mile from the town by a supply-pipe, 8 in. in diameter. This Service Reservoir is on a level of 45 feet above the highest level of the town, and has a capacity to hold 8,11,000 gallons of water. Provision has been made in the revised estimates for covering the reservoir on the top. From the reservoir the water is brought by a service main-pipe, 10 in.in diameter, up to the entrance of the town, and is thence distributed into the town by pipes varying from 9 to 3in. in diameter. The total length of the piping is 10,675 yards; forty-seven hydrants have besides, been erected in different parts of the town.

The quantity of water in the tank is estimated to supply a population of 25,000 people at the rate of 20 gallons per head, and to last for two years even though there be, which is hardly the case, one season of total failure of rainfall. The quantity of water in the Service Reservoir is calculated to suffice at the same rate for a day and-a-half. It will thus be seen that for some years to come the supply in the tank will be amply sufficient for the wants of the town.

The total cost of the Water-works, as stated above, is Rs. 4,17,000. Out of this sum Rs. 1,66,000 have been paid by the Municipality and Rs. 2,50,000 have been obtained as a loan from Government, repayable in 30 years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 7,634 or Rs. 15,268 per annum.

Before quitting the subject of the Water-works, we feel ourselves bound to express our gratitude to the successive Engineers who have designed and carried out this project, and the successive Collecters of Khandesh who have helped us in finding the ways and means. Our best thanks are also due to Mr. Bhagwat, under whose immediate supervision the greater part of the work was constructed and brought to a satisfactory completion.

It would not have been possible for us to point with pardonable pride to the works which we have thus accomplished during the last five years were it not for the timely aid, sympathy and encouragement which we invariably received from your Excellency's predecessor Lord Harris, and we trust we shall continue to receive the same from your Excellency.

The heavy outlays which we have incurred during the last five years have swept off all our past accumulated savings, and the Municipality has now only its current revenues to look to, to meet its liabilities. Had the Water-works loan been the only burden to be discharged, there would not have been much room for anxiety. But the completion of the Water-works calls for an immediate solution of the question of the drainage of the town, and the Municipality will have to undertake that work at no distant date. Mr. Ault, a specialist on sanitary questions, has already been commissioned to prepare a suitable scheme of drainage, and his plans and estimates are awaited. The outlay on this scheme will necessitate a further loan from Government, and we trust that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give it to us on the most favourable terms.

While our other income will always be needed to defray current expenses, the main sources of revenue which we shall have to depend upon for the repayment of our present and future loans are the tolls and octroi, and the Municipality are anxious that the income from these sources should not so far as possible suffer diminution.

It is now many years since the necessity of a Branch Railway to Dhulia is being repeatedly pressed upon the attention of Government. Two lines have been surveyed—one from Dhulia to Manmad, and the other from Dhulia to Chalisgaon. In a memorial recently submitted to your Excellency by our citizens, the line from Dhulia to Chalisgaon is advocated as being less costly and more profitable; and, if we are correctly informed, the G. I. P. Railway Company are also in favour of constructing this line. We therefore beg that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give this Memorial your most favourable consideration, and induce the Secretary of State to help the early carrying out of this project by the Company. The various circumstantial rumours about the construction of a Railway from Surat to Nandurbar have given the people of Dhulia cause for anxiety that the position of their town as the centre of the administration and commerce of Khandesh, will suffer a rude shock if, while a Railway to Nandurbar is sanctioned, the claims of Dhulia are altogether forgotten or ignored.

Another subject of vital importance to the people of our District is the want of adequate grazing facilities for their cattle. Khandesh is the largest cattle-owning District in this Presidency, and it is highly desirable that the sales of village waste lands should be regulated in such a way as would give the Government an equitable compensation for the concession of the right of grazing, and would at the same time, save the people from the tender mercies of a greedy capitalist. The operation of the Forest Rules in regard to grazing in reserved forests also works great hardship in practice, and it is hoped that your Excellency's Government will be pleased so to revise the rules as will relieve the people from many a trivial grievance.

We cannot close this address without expressing our extreme regret for the unfortunate occurrence which led to very tragic results in this town about a month and half ago, but we beg to assure your Excellency that perfect peace now reigns throughout the town.

In conclusion, we beg to express our grateful thanks to your Excellency for your kind presence here to-day at great personal inconvenience in response to our invitation to open our Water-works, and we trust that the bounteous supply of pure water which will flow from your Excellency's hands will be symbolical of many such blessings which it will be the privilege of your Excellency to confer on the people of this land.

Assuring your Excellency of our sincere feelings of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and wishing your Excellency long life and prosperity.—We beg, &c.

Mr. Garud, after placing the address, which was gold-lettered and elaborately illuminated, in a morocco roll case, handed it to his Excellency on behalf of the Municipality. Mr. Khare being then called upon by the Collector, mounted the steps to the left of the dais, and read, on behalf of the Managing Board of the Dhulia High School Building Fund Committee, the following address :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Managing Board of the Dhulia High School Building Fund, beg respectfully to convey our deep sense of gratitude to your Excellency for your kindness in consenting to perform what is to us all a very auspicious and interesting function in connection with an Institution which will henceforward be known as the Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School.

The present Dhulia High School owes its foundation to the public spirit of the people of Khandeish, who so far back as 1851 collected funds to start an English School with a view to impart "high education to the rising generation." At the outset, Lieut. F. Kaye, 15th N.I., was the soul of the movement, but after his departure in 1852, the cause of English education found a warm supporter in Mr. Samuel Mansfield, whose name is still remembered in every household in Khandesh with feelings of sincere respect and gratitude. He was the first President of the English School Committee, of which the late lamented Rao Bahadur Govindrao Garud was a Member. The School was opened on the Dasara Holiday, the 11th of October 1853. Mr. Mansfield not only guided the counsels of the Committee, but himself contributed Rs. 20 per mensem towards the cost of the maintenance of the School. It was by his efforts that the Committee was able to secure for the School its old home which, till then, was a Travellers' Bungalow.

The School continued to be a private English School for ten years, but in the meanwhile it gave such striking evidences of its efficiency, that Mr. E. I. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction, made an offer to the Committee of raising it to the rank of a High School under Government management. The Committee was reluctant to meet "the wishes of Mr. Howard; but the then President, Mr. Charles Walters, strenuously maintained that the welfare of the Institution thus established by their efforts was surely most safe under the care and direction of the Department specially constituted by Government for the purpose." The Committee could not resist such persuasion, and therefore at a meeting held on 7th September 1863, it was resolved that "in consideration of the hopes held out by Mr. Coke (Educational Inspector, C. D.), the Committee agree to place the School under the Educational Department, paying into the Government Treasury all fees, local subscriptions and interest of endowment, the same to be disbursed on the authority of the Inspector." Thus the School, together with all the funds held by the Society, was transferred to Government in 1863. It would be tedious to detail here all the vicissitudes through which it has had to pass even after its transfer to Government.

In 1888 the Department of Public Instruction proposed to transfer the School to a private body. Happily for the interests of Khandesh the question was satisfactorily settled by the powerful advocacy of the late Rao Bahadur Garud, and the School once more resumed its wonted career of useful activity continuing under departmental management.

It may not be amiss at this stage to adduce a few figures to show that the School amply justified the expectations of its founders and early patrons. During the 42 years of its existence it has supplied to the Government Services 4 Deputy Collectors, 10 Mamletdars, 2 Sub-Judges, 15 Professors and Teachers in Higher Institutions, besides a host of qualified subordinates in the lower ranks. The profession of Law claims among the alumni of the Dhulia High School, 1 Solicitor and 14 Pleaders; and that of Medicine, 2 successful practitioners. Twenty-two pupils of this School have graduated in Arts, 8 in Law, 2 in Medicine, and 1 in Engineering.

When the question of the re-transfer of the School was set at rest, Rao Bahadur Garud and other friends, interested in education, naturally turned their attention to devising means for ensuring to the School a position of permanency and security. It was conceived that the best way of carrying out the object would be the minimising of the cost of its maintenance by providing additional accommodation for a larger number. A Building Fund Committee was formed, which in two years was able to offer to Government Rs. 22,000, including the munificent contribution of Rs. 7,500 from Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud.

Government was pleased to accept this offer, and the building was designed by Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Executive Engineer of Khandeish. It contains 16 class-rooms with a large hall in the centre, and is intended to accommodate 500 pupils. The total cost of the building has come up to Rs. 63,682, of which Government has contributed Rs. 41,682. The Building Fund Committee owe their success to the interest and sympathy of many Government officials, amongst whom Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of public Instruction, Messrs. W. W. Loch and H. F. Silcock of the Revenue Department, Messrs. Dunn and Howard of the P. W. Department, and Messrs. N. C. Soman, G. J. Agashe, B. R. Sahasrabudhe, and G. K. Apte, deserve to be specially mentioned.

The foundation-stone of the building was laid with due ceremony by our esteemed Collector, Mr. A. Cumine, on the 24th August, 1893. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Dhanjishaw and Kaikobad, who deserve praise for their enterprise and for the vigour with which they have pushed the work to completion in so short a time.

One point only now remains to be touched. The Building Fund Committee, in making their offer to Government, proposed that the building should bear the name of Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud. He was the oldest surviving member of the original School Committee, and had always taken a parental interest in the school. His well-known and life-long public services, his devotion to the cause of education, and his munificence in supporting and encouraging it deserved recognition, and the Government of your Excellency's predecessor felt no hesitation in acceding to the Committee's wishes. It is a matter of profound regret to everyone here that he has not been spared to take a part in the rejoicings of this evening and to witness this crowning of his labour of love and devotion to the welfare of the public.

As your Excellency must have observed, the seed planted by that sincere well-wisher of Khandeish, Mr. Samuel Mansfield, has grown into a vigorous tree. We hope and trust that with the watering which it will doubtless receive at the hands of your Excellency, it will yield rich and abundant fruit in the future to sweeten life in all its aspects.—We beg, &c.

At the conclusion Mr. Khare replaced the address, which was also gilded and illuminated in a morocco case similar to that in which the Municipal address had been enclosed, and handed it to his Excellency. Mr. Khare handing a valuable case of instruments to his Excellency, asked him to present the same to the contractors on behalf of Mr. Garud's family to show their appreciation of the expeditions way in which the contractors had completed the building of the High School. His Excellency presented the case of instruments to Mr. Kaikobad Cursetjee Mody, who thanked his Excellency and Mr. Garud for the honour done him. His Excellency was then presented with a massive silver key, the design for the handle being his own initials, surmounted by a tiger. With this he proceeded to turn on the water and declare the Water-works open, while amid great applause the fountain began to play. His Excellency, in replying to the addresses, said :—

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Khare, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the cordial welcome which you have accorded me in your addresses on this my first visit to Dhulia. It gave me great satisfaction to come to Dhulia, and take part in opening two such useful works. I have observed the gay manner in which you have decorated the town; this must have cost you some trouble and considerable expense. I am greatly pleased at the reference in your address to the fact that my uncle was Collector of Khandeish, and that he took great interest in promoting the education of this district, and in working for the welfare of the inhabitants. I am sure had my uncle been alive he would have been glad to hear that he was still held in such respect and kindly remembered by the people amongst whom he had spent so many years of his life. Next you refer to the seat in the Legislative Council given to the Central Division. I am glad that it fell to my lot to confer the seat, which was done after mature consideration and much thought. I have great pleasure in knowing the member who at present represents you. I am informed that Mr. D. S. Garud, your vice-president, was an unsuccessful candidate in the recent election. I myself have been an unsuccessful candidate at an election; so I can sympathise with Mr. Garud, and I trust that Mr. Garud will have cause to be disappointed, but that one of these days he will be able to render still greater services to the State. I have this day had to perform a dual function. In the early morning I visited the High School, which I now declare open, and I have also started your Water-works with great success. I say with great success, because sometimes, and especially on such occasions, when a large gathering has assembled, the water will not work, or when experiments in gun firing are arranged to take place, the gun refuses to go off. What pleases me most is the great activity in your Municipal body. When you speak of the drainage scheme, you express your wish for Government support, and I can assure you that when any proposal comes before Government it will receive an earnest and careful consideration. Next you refer to the limitation in connection with grazing facilities. I shall take an early opportunity of instituting an enquiry as to whether it is, with due regard to forest interest, necessary and advisable to alleviate the grievance you state. As regards the railway line between Chalisgaum and Dhulia, the proposals of the G. I. P. Railway Company are, I believe, before the Secretary of State for India. It will give as great pleasure to Government as to you if the scheme you advocate be approved. Then you allude with regret to the tragic event which occurred lately in your town; and I assure you that the Government also shares that regret to the fullest extent. The occurrence has resulted in a trial and convictions, and I understand that appeals are to ensue. I can, however, say that Government will always maintain, as hitherto, strict impartiality towards both the communities, and will try its utmost to preserve the rights of both the parties, and will repress these found infringing those rights.

Turning next to the address of the High School Fund Committee, the history read at length by Mr. Khare is interesting, and I am pleased to notice that you support seven primary schools, and one of them a girls' school. I am glad to find that the number of students has risen from seven to nine hundred concurrently with the increase in expenditure allotted by the Municipality for the purpose, and I hope in future returns I shall find a still larger increase. Although a stranger, I may refer to the memory of the late lamented R. B. Govind Rao Ramchandra Garud, a benefactor of your town. I sympathise with you in the regrets that he has not been spared to see the work in which he took so much interest completed; but in a practical shape the building will serve as a lasting memorial of the benefactor you have lost. I am glad to see that the income of the Municipality has been increasing. I hope that the activity of the Municipality will not be less, that its revenue will increase, that the benefits from the school will be very large, and the number of students will increase from year to year. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the speech, which was received with great applause, his Excellency was garlanded with flowers, and a distribution of bouquets, *pan* and *attar* took peace. On his Excellency leaving the mandap, the call given by Mr. Garud for three cheers for Lord Sandhurst was responded to very heartily. Later in the evening Mr. Cumine, the Collector, gave an "At Home," to which the Municipal Commissioners and a few of the principal Native gentlemen of Dhulia were invited. A refreshment tent had been pitched in the Collector's compound, where a party of Native musicians enlivened the proceedings. A display of fireworks brought the entertainment to a close. A dinner, given by Mr. Cumine, to which the remainder of the European inhabitants were invited, to meet his Excellency, terminated the day's proceedings. To-morrow morning, at an early hour, his Excellency, after visiting the mosque, the scene of the late regrettable tragedy, proposes to inspect the Distillery, which is, we believe, one of the best in the Presidency, and where great preparations have been made to give him a suitable reception. His Excellency leaves Dhulia, at noon, to-morrow.

LA FIANCEE: "Do you think you'll make a good husband, dear?"

Le Fiancee: "I don't know, but you can double your efforts to be a good wife, and that'll keep the average up!"

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, OCT. 18.

THE situation is becoming more and more critical; people from outside villages bordering on Satary have abandoned their homes, and taken refuge in Pangim or in the more populated villages of Velhas Conquistas. Sanquelim has been abandoned by the greater part of its inhabitants, the public functionaries leading the way in the flight. How is it that the deserters have suddenly taken the aggressive? Up to the 3rd October they had received a daily allowance of Rs. 50, which maintained about 350 persons. Now and then they got some food or money from shopkeepers, but they passed receipts promising to settle the account on receiving their first pay. The stoppage of this allowance was combined with the advice of Dotu Nalcornim to the shopkeepers and people not to give them anything, thinking that want would work them into submission. But this was a wrong estimate. Hunger was staring the deserters in the face, and they were driven to the last extremity. Two alternatives offered themselves—either to die of starvation or fight for life. They chose the second alternative, and their first act was to carry away Dotu, who was an influential Government official, and a man of money. It is reported that Dotu has committed suicide, not being able to bear the ill-treatment to which he was subjected. The mutineers set a large amount of ransom on his life, and as the money was not forthcoming, his incarceration must have been made intolerable. The decision of the Lisbon Government not to give them pardon, and the early prospect of money to face European soldiers, simply made them more desperate. On the 5th they visited the fortress of Alorna, and brought away some barrels of powder, and some old firearms. On Sunday, the 13th, the deserters, Ranes, Gancares, and ryots, made a pact before the temple of Vitul, that all should assist each other. In consequence of this covenant a horde of 1,500 persons descended on Sanquelim, and overpowered the garrison of about 100 rank-and-file. The details of the action there as well as what has happened since in Bicholim and Mapuça have been given in my previous letters. There is another cause which has united all the people of Satary with the deserters. According to Government order it was proposed that Government lands at Satary should in small parts be given on lease to the Ranes, Gancares, and ryots. The distribution of the land has been made, but it has produced a discontent among the several partners of the State property. The help of the deserters has been asked to bring pressure on Government to make the distribution *de novo*, and they have been advised not to submit until all obtain from Government what they want.

While disturbances are going on throughout the country, several measures have been put in force to strengthen the defences of Pangim. Volunteers were called out to enroll themselves everywhere. This measure does not give the immediate relief which Pangim requires. In order to utilise the available forces, an edict has been issued making the defence of the city of first importance, and compelling every male to take part in it. Pangim has been declared in a state of siege, and a number of barricades have been erected in different directions to prevent invasion. The names of male residents above 14 years have been entered for militia duty and arms and ammunition will be distributed to them. Captain Gomes da Costa is an invalid and able officer, and if he had sufficient support from Europeans and natives, confidence would be restored. The panic produced by the aggression of the mutineers has more or less demoralised the European and native residents at Pangim, and their flight from the city does not indicate that they can rely upon Government arms when the struggle comes. Great anxiety prevails at the non-return of the deputation—not that the gentlemen composing it may be ill-treated, but the terms offered by Government may be rejected, as the excursion of the soldiers, through Bicholim and Mapuça, has brought them thousands of rupees which may dazzle their eyes, and force them into a predatory life, though that never entered their heads when they left the barracks in Pangim.

The Government Council have been unanimous as regards the pardon granted to the deserters; but as regards the origin of the rising, there are differences of opinion which seriously compromise the attitude of the natives. In the Council meeting, Mr. Norton, the Attorney to the Crown, said that it appeared to him that the rising was seconded by the natives, as they appeared to be undisturbed and unconcerned by the revolt, while the European element was living in constant dread. Dr. Raphael Pereira replied the insinuation and the native members supported him in the justification. It is a serious charge, and prominent native gentlemen, like the Viscount of Bardez, will feel the affront, since he and his companions have been assiduous in urging the deserters to yield. On the first day of desertion, when a deputation composed of military Europeans was sent, the deserters did not care to negotiate, but when the Count of Mahem and Viscount of Bardez went to Sanquelim, the deserters mentioned under what terms they would desist, but asked particularly that no more deputations be sent unless the Count or the Viscount accompanied them, as the soldiers had full confidence in their words. The present disturbance would have assumed a more aggressive form if the Count and the Viscount had not exercised a wholesome influence on the deserters to restrain them from going into extremities. It has been noticed here that Mr. Norton and the Judges of Bardez, Bicholim, and Salsette have left Goa for Bombay or Belgaum just at the time when their presence would have instilled confidence among those who still support the Government. The deserters wishing to make bay while the sun shines, have been sending letters demanding money from each family. Messrs. F. C. da Costa, Caridade de Souza, and Rocha's family in Aldona, and Dr. Brasinho Lobo, Mr. Octaviano Saldanha, and Mr. Louis Marques, of Saligao, are amongst the number of those who have been receiving these letters.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer Oriental on Saturday last were General Gatacre, D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Mackenzie, late officiating Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law. General Gatacre has proceeded on three months' privilege leave. During his absence Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., will be in charge of the garrison, while Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Morse, Commanding the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, who is now at Bhooj, will command the Bombay District. To these officers General Gatacre made over charge on Saturday of their respective offices. General Gatacre had luncheon with a number of friends at the Royal Yacht Club, and came at half-past 1 o'clock to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Colonel Stevens, Major Swan, Major Selby-Smith, Major Allan Smith, Major Seton, Captain Cahusac, Captain Pinney, Captain Anderson, Captain Carnegy, Captain Vidal, Lieutenant Casserly, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mahomed Alli Adamjee, etc. After shaking hands with those present at the bunder, and being garlanded by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, General Gatacre and several of his friends left for the mail boat in an Indian Marine steam launch.—Colonel Mackenzie, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie, arrived in Bombay on Thursday last, and was staying at the Apollo Hotel. On Saturday afternoon, he came to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Dr. Little, Sanitary Commissioner of Berar, Mr. Horsebrough, Assistant Commissioner of Berar, Abdul Majid Khan, a landholder of Berar, Mr. H. Gray, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Dr. J. Pollen, etc. Having shaken hands with these present, Colonel Mackenzie proceeded to the Oriental with some of his friends in a steam launch belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company.—Mr. Inverarity was met at the Apollo Bunder by a number of friends, among whom were Messrs. H. G. Gell, L. P. Russell, and F. Edgelow, who accompanied him to the mail steamer in the police steam launch. The eminent counsel expects to return to Bombay in February next.

THE Government of India has been requested to accord sanction to increase the Budget estimate for the six months ending 1895-96 of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway from Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 81,500; the excess of Rs. 43,500 being required to complete the works necessary to bring the line to a proper standard of efficiency.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE opening of the new water-works at Dhulia (Khandeish) on the 17th instant, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, performed the opening ceremony with the aid of a massive silver key of Oriental design engraved with an appropriate inscription made for the occasion by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, the Jewellers of Bombay. The key was afterwards presented to his Excellency as a souvenir of the occasion.

ON the return of Mr. Harvey James from furlough at the end of November he will resume his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. Mr. Carnduff, who is now acting as Deputy Secretary, will make way for Mr. J. M. Macpherson, and revert to Bengal in the ordinary judicial line. It is understood that he will relieve Mr. G. Gordon as Judge of Birbhum, and that the latter will be appointed to the Additional Judgeship of the Eastern Districts, vice Mr. Pennell, who becomes Magistrate and Collector of Rangpur.

SURGEON-COLONEL CUFFE is appointed to be Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District, in succession to Surgeon-General Maunsell appointed P. M. O., Bengal Command.

SIR EDWARD BUCK arrives in Calcutta about the middle of next month, and shortly afterwards starts again on tour in connection with the special agricultural inquiries he is conducting.

MR. TUCKER, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is posted to Haoroti and Tonk for settlement work; Mr. A. Williams, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, who is just returning from leave, succeeding him.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEDMAN will vacate the post of Quartermaster-General towards the end of the current month, proceeding thereafter to [illegible] up command of the Burma Distri[illegible] just been appointed.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. M. JEN[illegible] the Assam District, leaves Shille[illegible] tour on November 18, proceedin[illegible] Kohima to Manipur, which he[illegible] 23rd, and returning by the Su[illegible] long.

REPORTS from Mongsin, east [illegible] that everything is quiet, thoug[illegible] Kengcheng is still sulking. T[illegible] are fairly healthy, though the de[illegible] tung have suffered from autumnal [illegible] cipated.

No orders have yet been issu[illegible] move of Madras troops into the I[illegible] though the preliminary steps we[illegible] weeks ago. So long as it is neces[illegible] a brigade on the Malakand, Bengal [illegible] three battalions of its regular establishment native infantry, and it is obviously not desirable that the compulsory garrisons in the plains should be allowed to fall below strength. Madras can well spare that number of regiments, for there is no reason why three battalions should be kept at Bangalore, two at Belgaum, and one at the obsolete station of Quilon. Secunderabad, too, has no need for four battalions, as it has a strong force of British troops of all arms. The arrangement originally proposed was for the 2nd and 7th Madras Infantry to [illegible] from Belgaum to Cawnpore and Jhansi, respectively; the 20th from Secunderabad to Nowgong. This may possibly have to be modified, but the Madras Government have, we understand, raised no objection to three regiments being temporarily with the Bengal Command.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 5th of October was 251, against 298 and 259 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 32. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 13 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by two. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 110 and 24, respectively, against 145 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·0 per mille per annum, against 25·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE Pamir delimitation party reached Bandipur on Monday. Colonel Holdich is expected in Simla on Sunday in advance of the other officers. Mr. Macartney, who joined the Commission camp from Yarkand, will proceed to Agra next week, where he will be granted an interview with the Viceroy.

A SMALL punitive expedition has been ordered against the Sana Kachins, who hold the country to the west of the Irrawaddy above the confluence. These are the tribesmen who burned Myitkina two years ago, and whose conduct since has been far from satisfactory. The column to be sent against them will consist of 400 military police with two mountain guns from Bhamo.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer on the Malakand-Chitral route, is to be allowed to retain the services of Mr. W. S. Davis as Assistant Political Officer, and also those of one native Political Officer. Captain Crowe will continue to act as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during the absence of Mr. Davis.

THE staff of the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, which is about to be begun, will consist of Mr. Campbell Thomson (Engineer-in-Chief), with Messrs. E. Baker and Milne as Executive Engineers, and Mr. Walton and Lieutenants Gardiner and Anderson as Assistant Engineers.

THE Saugor-Katni Railway Survey will be in charge of Mr. Hodges as Engineer-in-Chief, with Messrs. Nixon and Mauser as assistants.

THE Amritsar Municipality had arranged to pump out the water from a well situated in the serai near Hall Gate which had been polluted by a young pig having been thrown into it by a Sikh, whom the Deputy Commissioner has sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The moulvies, however, said that the purification of the well would not be complete unless the water was drawn from it at the rate of a foot per hour, but as this could not be done, the pumping had to be stopped. The moulvies have now resolved to cover the mouth of the well with mud, and on this wheat will be sown for a year. This is said to be the proper method of purifying polluted wells according to the precepts of the Koran.

A CAIRO correspondent writes: "Lord Cromer has arrived, and General Sir F. Forestier Walker has departed from Egypt to command the Western Division in England. The Khedive gave a farewell dinner to the General on Sunday at 8 o'clock, when Lord Cromer, the Sirdar, the Ministers, Mr. Dawkins, Mr. Rodd, Sir C. Cookson, Sir E. Zohrab, and others were present. At the departure of the guests the Khedive took a most affectionate farewell of General Sir F. Forestier Walker in quite an exceptional burst of friendliness. This augurs well. It is whispered that his Highness has now come to the conclusion that he can do nothing with the Porte or its master, the Sultan; that he is sick of the French and their intrigues; and that he is rapidly becoming convinced that the best thing he can do is to work with the English for the good of his country. Lord Cromer was received in audience by the Khedive on his arrival on Saturday, and it appears that the interview was most cordial on both sides: that his Highness expressed his desire to work with the English officials and with his Ministry for the welfare of the Land of Egypt. If he will only *do* this, he will be warmly backed up by all Englishmen in Egypt, and would in all probability be much more his own master than of late. One of the signs of the times is that the Khedive expressed his regret to Mr. Rennell Rodd, Acting Diplomatic Agent, at the assault made by workmen in H. H.'s employ on Mr. Gibb, manager of the Aboukir Dairy Company's farms, and asked Mr. Rodd to convey his expression of regret to Mr. Gibb."

WHAT YOUNG ENGLAND READS.

SOME "PENNY DREADFULS" REVIEWED.

FOR a large and undeniably important section of the community the present week has been marked by the one event of the whole year. Throughout the length and breadth of the country, in shops and ware-houses, down back alleys and under street lamps, the youth of England, from the lower middle-class downwards, have been gloating over, learning by heart, and discussing *ad nauseam* every sordid detail in the case of the miserable little lunatic of Plaistow. I myself (says a *Westminster Gazette* representative) have seen a set of them quarrelling over minute particulars in the will the wretched boy imagined he could leave behind him.

AN APOLOGY FOR BLOOD AND FIRE LITERATURE.

The influences that led Coombes to the committal of the crime, and occasioned, too, this sympathetic thrill in myriads of his fellow-urchins, have been put down by the general verdict to the ill-writ records of black-guardism which from the literary nurture of ninety-nine per cent. of our lower-class striplings. This taste in reality arises (at any rate, so it seems to myself) from one of the traditional British virtues. The prowess of England ever since the days of good Queen Bess has been due not to a very minor extent to our practical appreciation of the "crowded hour of glorious life" theory. Just as the "young person" craves her "pann'orth o'love" from the pages of maudlin novelettes so do even the most anæmic of our street boys seek to counteract the somewhat cramping influence of Board school red-taps with a similar value in blood, muscle, thunder, and fire. There ought to be pride mixed with the feelings of pathos which we experience at the frequent sight of a palefaced, stunted little East-Ender parading down a mean street in painful imitation of his imagined ideal, the "slouchy bull-whacker" (I cull this phrase from one of his own favourite authors). It shows that he has in his puny body the germ of that truly British characteristic that north-countrymen so aptly define by the one word "heart." Granted, then, that occasional day-dreams of these "crowded hours" have a beneficially [illegible]ating effect, we have merely a par[illegible]ple of the universal evil[illegible] swarm of [illegible] hundred [illegible]cease to [illegible]s tastes [illegible] in the [illegible]cenes [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible]ow-

I have fought and drunk the alkali that slays.

CHORUS.

Raging reds, arrayed for battle,
Frightened, charging Texas cattle,
On the grassy slopes of memory seize;
But I downed them all with neatness,
Took life's bitter with its sweetness;
And I strive to rope good fortune as it flies.

The rest of the song is still richer, but space forbids. The other :—A gentleman introduces himself to the heroine—

Fair lady, behold in me
Sunflower Sam'l on a spree;
I'am bound to have a jamboree,
In honour o' the Wild Fojee!

This is poetry for the million! Why does not Mr. Stead find out the perpetrators, and include them amongst his penny Parnassus-climbers?

THE TALK OF "SUNFLOWER SAM'L."

Sunflower Sam'l is a typical character, and perhaps a fragment of his conversation would be the best example of the style in which the majority of these books are written, save for the blood-curdling and generally unquotable descriptions of murder and like brutalities in the precincts of gambling hells, which finish up nearly every chapter, and occasional gleams of melodramatic drivel. He proceeds to converse with the heroine thus :—

"Great blizzards and blisters. Ye just orter see me fight when my dander gits riz. Now then, gal, ef ye can trot out a gallon o'bug-juice, with a little yanked venison to wash it down with, et wont take long to nerve me fer fightin' anything from a grizzly to a rhinoceerous, an' don't ye forget it. Ye shall see what Oscar the Second can do in the way of making the fur fly." Grub you can have, but nary bug," Doll replied. "I don't keep the stuff around my shanty." "So, well now then, couldn't ye give me a bottle o' water wi' a bumble-bee or wassup in it—somethin' to get up a irritation when it goes down my muzzle?" "Guess not, unless perchance you can use a cactus bur."

Over "nary bug" I pondered. A few other words I was unable to find in Nuttall's Dictionary were corporosity, salivated, spondulicks, pollywog (an adjective), &c., &c. For true humour I looked in vain—there wasn't the square-root of a smile in a single book.

A WORD FOR THE "HOME LIBRARY OF DRAMATIC TALES."

It would be needless to moralise upon the evil effects such publications as these, crowded as they are with slaughter-house scenes, and made disgusting by their all-pervading coarseness, must have upon ignorant boys, to whom really inspiriting tales of adventure do no earthly harm. It was pleasant to turn from them to some pamphlets of a far superior order. These were the "Home Library of Dramatic Tales." We are told by the advertisement that

Into this unique Series of Stirring and Heart-touching Tales, only those Powerful and Original Dramas are admitted which have achieved "Undying Fame!"

I found the volumes, however, very dusty and bleached, and they had been in the window, I was told, a long time. I turned over one of them, entitled "Milky White," which was evidently of the pathetic order. The cover showed a representation of a domestic interior, peopled by a ruffian who sat at the table, and a matronly-looking person with her hand on his shoulder. Beneath was a stirring extract, taken, I suppose, from the story itself. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now. These were the words :—

"Oh, Mrs. Sadring," he gasped, "I am a wretched man."
"I know you are," she said, soothingly: "of course you are. Take some bread and buttor."

Oh, inimitable bathos! But for all that the "Home Library" have the germ of good in them. Long may they wave!

Perhaps as a last warning word I had better recount an incident that occurred to myself, consequent upon the perusal of the literature treated of above. Just after having dipped into a penny specimen entitled, "Denver Doll'a Drift," I ventured into a tobacconist's shop, and after having completed my purchase absolutely found myself mechanically pocketing a halfpenny that had been tendered by a brother East Ender for a modicum of the fragrant weed. Soon, however, I was recalled to the realm of the practical by a gruff voice at my shoulder, "Worntersneak moine, guvnor. Lawd, y'aint slow!"—*Westminster Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·863	Calm	2	91·3	65·9	33	...	14·00	−12·23
Agra	29·875	Calm	2	95·0	62·9	45	...	29·25	−6·74
Cawnpore	29·840	Calm	2	93·2	61·0	66	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·865	WSW	1	91·6	60·4	63	...	25·85	−10·68
Jhansi	29·877	SW	1	93·1	70·7	52	...	28·27	−9·16
Jacobabad	29·800	NNW	3	98·0	67·6	48	...	2·28	−9·45
Karachi	29·799	WNW	7	94·0	79·4	90	...	4·09	−1·19
Joypore	29·945	Calm	3	94·1	64·6	41	...	21·46	−5·09
Ajmere	29·943	Calm	1	92·4	57·2	68	...	23·21	+3·32
Deesa	29·851	E	M	101·9	62·6	33	...	13·76	−11·89
Ahmedabad	29·852	E	2	98·2	63·1	42	...	32·68	...
Bhuj	29·795	W	4	100·0	75·4	51	...	11·87	−1·77
Rajkot	29·804	Calm	1	99·4	68·8	63	...	17·36	−10·35
Veraval	29·791	Calm	5	87·6	74·8	66	...	14·36	...
Neemuch	29·869	E	6	93·3	62·2	32	...	25·20	−5·30
Indore	29·862	S	2	91·2	63·1	56	...	29·25	−3·42
Saugor	29·879	Calm	1	88·3	63·7	51	...	29·67	−3·45
Jubulpore	29·891	SE	1	91·4	62·8	71	...	50·96	−5·24
Hoshangabad	29·910	Calm	...	91·8	65·8	69	...	40·01	−13·47
Khandwa	29·873	Calm

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, (17th October) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C Thomas, Mr E V Tucker, Mr and Mrs Boyce, Mr and Mrs Wilkin, Major and Mrs Bunny, Lieutenant Roome, Miss Hunter, Mrs Jud and 141 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,843 tons, Captain D Fellner, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Rowland, Madame Vice-Ferry, Major and Mrs G J Wilson, Surgeon-Captain G A Moore, Mr A E Abdulrehman, Mr R N Rustomjee, Mr C Brenner and six deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B Afrikander	1792	Dunn	London		W & A Graham
D Roma	1743	Temperly	Calcutta		M Mackenzie & Co
F Cy. of Edinburgh	2402	Frames	Liverpool	21-10	F Forbes
G Grosmover (Sq)	330	Brebner	Mauritius	26-10	H S Sidick
H & J Tait	892	Jones	Not fixed		H C Joosub
M Bahaduri	828	Keyzer	C Mandvi	22-10	Shepherd & Co
N Golden Cross	1941	Thames	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
O Courland	760	Adams	Porebunder	20-10	D Abdoola
Q Courtfield	2165	Sheldrick	Havre	3-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	518	Ahmed	C Mandvi	19-10	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Bhownagar	19-10	Do.
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	21-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
7 Imperatrix	2334	Rossovich	Trieste	1-11	A Lloyd's
8 Maria Valerie	2844	Fellner	Kobe	21-10	A Lloyd's
13 Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
100 tons crane—Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Oct 17.
20	Sutlej (s)	Nantes	London, Sept 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Illeafee (s)	Nacola	Aden.
	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Karachi, &c.
	Rothenfels (s)	Teage	Calcutta, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, &c.
	Imaum (s)	Penberthy	Antwerp, &c.
	R. I. M. S. Investigator	Oldham	Karachi.
	R. I. M. S. Nancoury	Beauchamp	Karachi.
20	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The steamer Maria Valerie, Captain Fellner, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Kobe.

The steamer Imperatrix, entered for loading on Saturday last for Trieste, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Afrikander (s), 1793, Dunn
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay
Courtfield (s), 2105, Shelbrake
Imaum (s), 2706, Penberthy
Falls of Inversnaid (s), 1710, Wright
Khedive (s), 2132, Daniel
Maria Valerie (s), 2644, Felner
Mazagon (s), 3220, Denny
Skuld (s), 914, Rafen
Akbar (s), 1440, Baldwin
Courland (s), 769, Adams
Grosvenor (bq.), 517, Brebner
Terra (s), 1778, Peterson
Golden Cross (s), 1944, Thomas
Rothenfels (s), 1892, Tegge
Asphodel (s), 1730, Matthias
City of Edinburg (s), 2102, Frame
Glenmoor (s), 1933, Fair
Ormidale (s), 2395, Butler
Strathgarry (s), 3264, White

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Dalhousie, McArthur
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Lawrence, Mitchell
R I M S Nancowry, Kendall
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Plassey, Leggart
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
Persepolis (Persian Gun Boat) Sterzel

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15 Chusan s ... Brown ... London, Sept 13.
Katoria s ... Maclachlan ... Rangoon, Oct 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.—Steamers Clan Buchanan and Ethiopia.
Oct. 16.—Steamers Aglaia, Umkuzi, Strathairly and Landaura.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Courtfield s—180 cwts coir yarn, Dewram Zeena.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—1,999 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—2,030 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Valeree s—13 cwts cloves, 24 cwts khismiss and 20 cwts gum, Motabhoy M Essabhoy ; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valeree s—125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Hogg, Brig, Genl, Bo. Comdg, Deesa Dist, on leave, from Deesa.
Mackenzie, Col, Ms, S C, on leave, from Hyderabad.

OCTOBER 19.

Hicks, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R I, Rifles, to join Regt, from Deolali.
Hull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Sellar, Lt, Punjab, K O S, Borderers, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Pulley, Major, Bengal, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to England.
Fishe, Col, Bengal, 8th Infantry on leave, to England.
Mason, Capt, Bengal, Essex Regt, on leave, to England.
Creagloch, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire Regt, on leave, to England
Oswald, Major, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.
Lugard, Lt, Bengal, 42nd Gurkhas Rifles, on leave, to England.
Hill, Lt, Punjab, 34th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Lees, Lt, Punjab, 34th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Sellar, Lt, Punjab, K O S Borderers, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Capt, Punjab, 1st Gurkhas, on furlough, to England.
Chaplin, Capt, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave, to England.
Bencklecopley, Major, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave, to England.
Worthy, Capt, Major, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave, to England.
Barnett, Lt, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave, to England.
Forman, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, to join, to Belgaum.
Mackenzie, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Reed, Lt, Ms, R A, off leave, to Belgaum.
Edwards, Capt, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.
2. The drills for Thursday will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 21st October, 1895.

1. There will be Company drill for B. Company in the S. J. Hospital Compound to-day (Monday) and Wednesday at 5-15 p.m. All members are requested to attend.
2. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company :—No. 3101 Vol. W. R. Fearn.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant. All members are asked to attend.
2. Members are asked to apply to the Sergeant Instructor for the new numerals.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NON-POISONOUS.

Condy's Fluid

Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.

Condy's Fluid

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With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION ! CAUTION ! !

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is likethis

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

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AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell,Mass.,U.S.A.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA

AND

DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and I appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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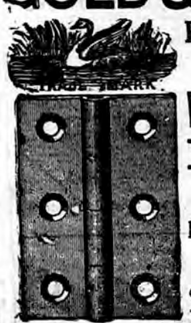

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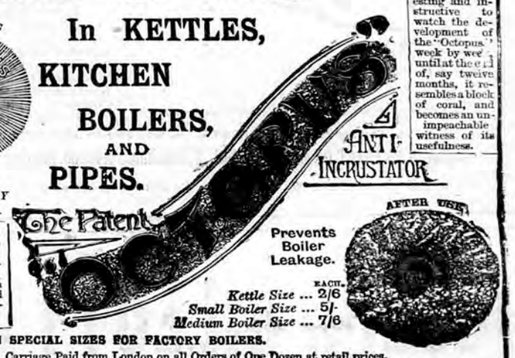
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed In a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.



ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write : "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Kettle Size ... 2/6
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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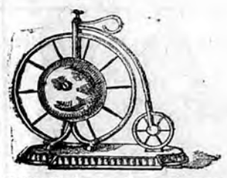

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

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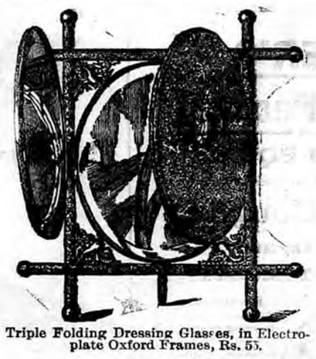
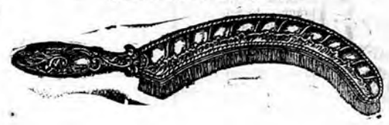
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

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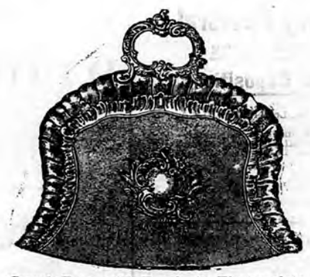

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

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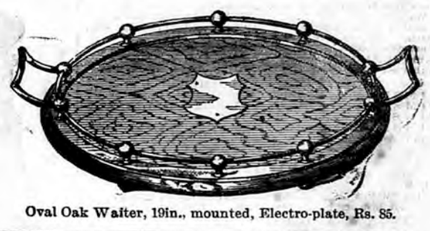
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



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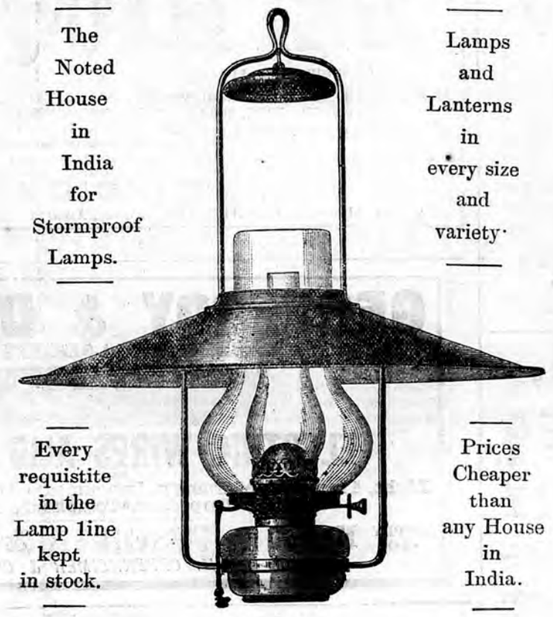

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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

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